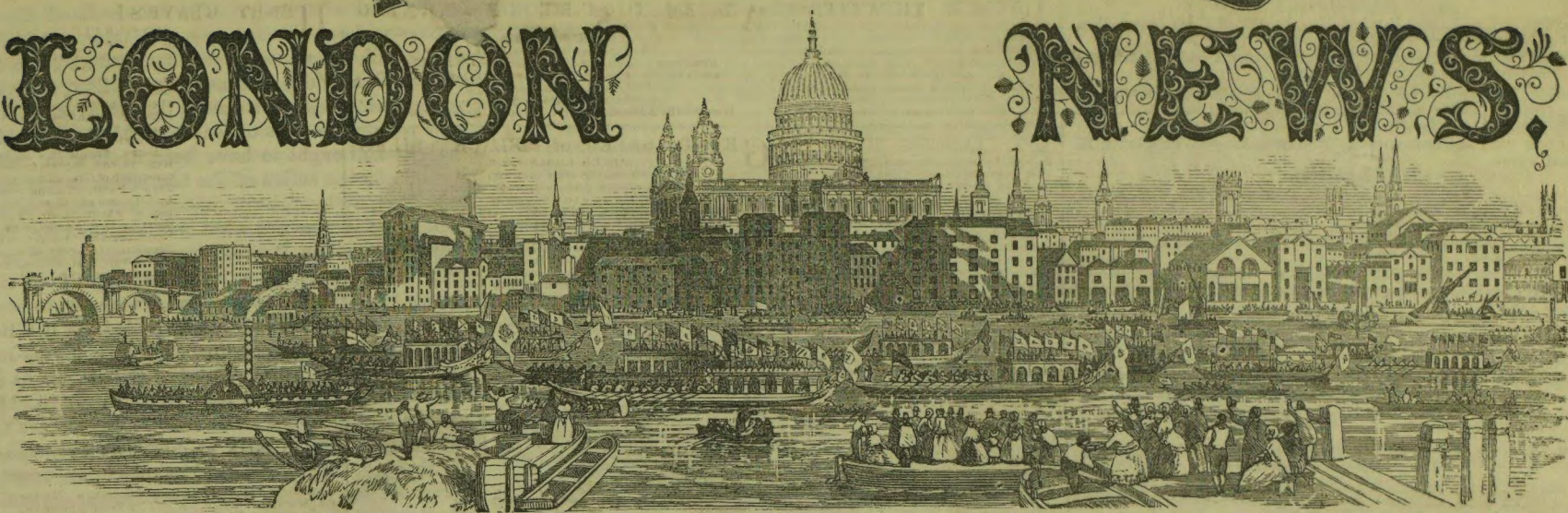


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1715.—VOL. LXI.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1872.

WITH SIXPENCE
EXTRA SUPPLEMENTS BY POST 6d.



AT LORD'S CRICKET-GROUND: THE ETON AND HARROW MATCH.
SEE PAGE 61.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst., at Sutton, Herefordshire, the wife of Hugh Jenner, Esq., of a son.
On the 7th inst., at Colchester, the wife of Lieutenant and Adjutant the Hon. H. Crichton, 10th (Royal) Hussars, of a son.
On the 23rd ult., at Beyrout, the wife of G. Jackson Eldridge, of a son.
On the 11th inst., at Trevor Lodge, Surbiton-hill, Surrey, the wife of Alfred Charles Tatham, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 16th inst., at Pembury-road, Tottenham, the wife of Maurice H. Berkeley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at St. Mary's, Lower Brixham, by the Rev. John Smart, M.A., Vicar of Kingswear, and uncle of the bride, Frederick, elder surviving son of Charles Watson, of Cowley Lodge, Clapham Park, Surrey, to Emma Bertram (Berty), youngest daughter of William Pollard Murche, of Greenover, Brixham, South Devon.
At St. Mark's, Cheltenham, T. H. Biggs, Esq., Financial Department of the Government of India, to Agnes Harriet, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Robinson, of Bengal.

DEATHS.

On the 16th ult., at Samud, Kattywar, India, suddenly, J. Walter Gale, Esq., M. Inst. C.E.
On the 6th ult., at Bombay, Buchooosee, daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and wife of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy, deeply regretted.
On the 16th inst., at St. John's-hill, Wandsworth-common, Emma, the beloved wife of Mr. Henry Crisp, of Regent street, aged 39 years.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27.

SUNDAY, JULY 21.
Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. F. G. Blomfield, M.A., Prebendary; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. F. K. Harford, M.A., Minor Canon; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. Maclean.
St. James's, noon, probably the Hon. and Rev. Canon Courtenay, M.A.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. C. E. Wickham.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Angier, M.A., Reader at the Temple.
MONDAY, JULY 22.
St. Mary Magdalen.
General Augmentation Fund, special general meeting, 3 p.m.
Royal Academy of Music, public concert, 1.30 p.m.
TUESDAY, JULY 23.
The Commander-in-Chief's Levée, at the Horse Guards, 1 p.m.
National Temperance League, annual fête at the Crystal Palace.
Christian Evidence Society, lecture, 3 p.m. (the Rev. Dr. Henry Allon).
WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.
Royal Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
THURSDAY, JULY 25.
St. James the Elder.
The Duchess of Cambridge born, 1797.
Orphan Working School, at Haverstock-hill, general court at London Tavern, noon.
Grand pigeon-race to London from the Lincolnshire Agricultural and Spalding Poultry Societies, Spalding, 1 p.m.
School Drill Review (organised by the Society of Arts), at the Royal Horticultural Gardens, by the Prince of Wales.
National Scottish Fête, Southern Gate, at the Crystal Palace.
FRIDAY, JULY 26.
St. Anne, mother of the Virgin Mary.
Quekett Microscopical Club, anniversary, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, JULY 27.
Moon's last quarter, 7.19 p.m.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
Royal Botanic Society, 3.45.
The great Aquarium at Brighton to be inaugurated (announced).
Close of the exhibitions of the Society of Painters in Water Colours and the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. 10.10 A. 10.38	M. 9.53 A. 10.20	M. 9.36 A. 10.03	M. 9.19 A. 9.46	M. 9.02 A. 9.29	M. 8.45 A. 9.12	M. 8.28 A. 8.55

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M.
July 1	30.178	61.6	49.2	66	4	50.1	74.3	WSW. NW.	109	.000
2	30.197	64.4	53.1	68	0	52.7	78.7	SW. W. NW.	87	.000
3	30.060	69.4	54.1	60	0	57.0	82.9	SSW. S. E.	125	.000
4	29.892	65.3	58.4	79	6	53.2	83.7	S. E.	229	.296
5	29.790	60.3	51.0	73	7	58.9	69.5	E. S. E.	236	.000
6	29.819	59.7	56.9	81	8	53.4	70.5	SW. W.	230	.059
7	29.867	62.2	62.4	72	5	50.7	75.1	SSW. S.	174	.077
8	29.839	65.1	67.5	78	7	50.9	79.8	E. S.	167	.073
9	29.895	65.1	60.5	61	5	53.7	73.0	WSW. SW.	160	.000
10	29.794	56.9	53.4	89	9	51.9	71.5	SW. W. NW.	104	.173
11	29.794	56.9	53.4	89	9	49.9	68.6	NNW. NNW.	215	.083
12	29.913	57.6	53.4	87	8	56.0	63.4	NNW. N.	97	.000
13	29.888	61.7	49.7	67	3	48.7	75.1	NNW. W. WSW.	113	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :-

JULY 2 TO JULY 9.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.178	30.220	30.111	29.941	29.705	29.750	29.827	29.827	29.827
Temperature of Air	64.7	66.5	75.3	74.9	77.1	61.8	61.4	61.4	61.4
Temperature of Evaporation	56.8	59.2	66.2	63.9	73.5	57.2	58.0	58.0	58.0
Direction of Wind	WSW	WSW	SE	NE	ESE	W	S	S	S

JULY 10 TO JULY 16.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.890	29.841	29.895	29.820	29.865	29.905	29.920	29.920	29.920
Temperature of Air	61.5	69.2	67.0	62.5	62.5	57.3	61.0	61.0	61.0
Temperature of Evaporation	59.8	65.2	60.1	59.1	56.5	55.3	56.1	56.1	56.1
Direction of Wind	SSW	S.	W.	NW.	N.	NNW	NW.	NW.	NW.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY LANE.
PROSPECTIVE ARRANGEMENTS.
TITENS as NORMA.
THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, JULY 20, will be presented for the first time this season Bellini's Tragic Opera, NORMA. - Polione, Signor Puccelli; Oroveso, Signor Felli; Elvira, Signor Sinigaglia; Clotilda, Madame Filomena; Adalgisa, Mlle. Bauermeister; and Norma, Mlle. Titiens.
Director of the Music and Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Titiens, Trebelli-Bettini, Rota, Italo Campanini.
BENEFIT OF SIGNOR ITALO CAMPANINI.
MONDAY NEXT, JULY 22, on which occasion will be performed Verdi's Opera, IL TROVATORE. - Manrico, Signor Italo Campanini; Il Conte di Luna, Signor Rota; Ferrando, Signor Felli; Ruiz, Signor Rinaldi; Un Zingaro, Signor Casaboni; Azucena, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; Inez, Mlle. Bauermeister; and Leonora, Mlle. Titiens.
LAST APPEARANCE but one (this season) of Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 23.
BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE of Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 25, on which occasion will be performed Gounod's Opera, FAUST.
Faust, M. Capoul (his last appearance this season); Mephistopheles, Signor Felli; Valentin, Signor Mendicore; Wagner, Signor Casaboni; Siebel, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; Martha, Mlle. Bauermeister; and Margherita, Mlle. Christine Nilsson (her last appearance this season).
BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE of Mlle. TITIENS.
FRIDAY NEXT, JULY 26, on which occasion will be performed Rossini's Opera SEMIRAMIDE - Assur, Signor Agazzi; Ireno, Signor Felli; L'Ombra di Nino, Signor Casaboni; Oro, Signor Felli; Arazco, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; and Semiramide, Mlle. Titiens.
Notice.-In active preparation, and will immediately be produced (for the first time on the Italian stage), Ambro's celebrated Opera LA CATALINA (Les Diamans de la Couronne). La Catalina, Mlle. Marie Marimon.
The Opera will commence at 8.30.
Prices: Private Boxes (to hold four persons) 40s. 6s.; grand tier, 7s.; 1st tier, 5s.; 2nd tier, 3s.; stalls, 1s.; Dress Circle, 10s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. 6d.; 5s.; Amphitheatre, 2s.
Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be obtained at the Box-office of Her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane, open daily from Ten till Five; also at the Musicellers' and Librarians'.

LYCEUM THEATRE.-Miss BATEMAN as MEDEA.

Positively the LAST SIX NIGHTS.-This great classical performance was welcomed on the first night by the hearty and profound admiration of a critical audience, and the new play has been recognised by press and public as among the "distinguished successes of the dramatic year." This Evening, at Eight, the New Tragic Play, by W. G. Wills, MEDEA IN CORINTH.-Medea, Miss Bateman; Mr. Ryder, Mr. Swinbourne, Mr. C. Warner, and Miss Virginia Francis. Preceded by SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE, at Seven; concluding with the charming comedieta, A HAPPY PAIR. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Free List suspended.-Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.-Messrs. Moore and

Burgess, Sole Lessees.-THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, for so many years past known as the ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS, all the year round EVERY NIGHT at Eight, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight. Seventh year at this hall, in one uninterrupted season-an instance of popularity unparalleled in the history of the world's amusements. The great company is now permanently increased to Forty Performers. The legitimate designation borne by this company for so many years past (viz., that of the Original Christy Minstrels) Messrs. Moore and Burgess have found it imperative to alter, in order to put a stop to the miserable impostures so long carried on by hosts of spurious troupes that have gone about the country trading upon the brilliant reputation of their company. Henceforth the public will be effectually protected, knowing, as they will do, that the hackneyed title of "Christy Minstrels" is now extinct for evermore, and that the company so long located at St. James's Hall is now designated "The Moore and Burgess Minstrels."

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S GREAT SUCCESS,
MY AUNT'S SECRET, by F. C. Burnand; FIVE O'CLOCK TEA; and CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.-Oratorio Series.-SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.-WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, Handel's ISRAEL IN EGYPT. Principal Vocalists-Madame L. Sherrington, Miss Vinta, Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Signor Felli. Last Oratorio performance this season. Tickets-Amphitheatre Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Arena, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, First and Second Rows, 5s.; Other Rows, 4s.; Gallery, 2s.; Boxes, 3s., 5s., and 10s. Now ready at Exeter Hall, Royal Albert Hall, and Agents.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, JULY 27.-6, Pall-mall East. From Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT PICTURE OF "CHRIST LEAVING THE TETRARCHIA" with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Tatian," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
Will CLOSE SATURDAY NEXT. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY, 25, Old Bond-street.
The EIGHTH EXHIBITION OF PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS IS NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. G. E. CHESTER, Hon. Sec.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, at the request of numerous Subscribers, have determined to discontinue issuing Double-Price Numbers, except the Christmas Double Number, and one uniform Price will be established-namely, SIXPENCE weekly-each Number to include, in addition to the ordinary Sheet and a Half, a PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT, Printed on Fine Paper.

The Extra Supplement this week consists of a Two-Page Engraving, entitled

"AFTER YOU,"

FROM A PAINTING BY G. A. STOREY.

The TITLEPAGE and INDEX to the ENGRAVINGS of Vol. LX. (from January to June, 1872) are given this week.

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The Subscription must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 198, Strand, either in English money, or by Post-Office order, payable to the Publisher, G. C. Leighton.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may also be had in Monthly Parts and Half-yearly Volumes.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR JULY 20.

With a LARGE ENGRAVING and the TITLEPAGE and INDEX to ENGRAVINGS for Vol. LX.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1872.

The "Massacre of the Innocents" is rather a foolish name for the operation which began on Monday night, and which was renewed on Wednesday. The victims to King Herod's wrath were certainly not put to death by the authors of their being, but, as a thousand horrifying pictures remind shuddering matrons, were slain in spite of the most desperate parental resistance. The Minister who sacrifices his unfortunate offspring does so with the determination of a Medea. But it is not so easy to get rid of a silly nickname as to invent one. However, be the destruction of unfinished legislation known as it may, it has to be performed at the end of every Session, and we will not pause to inquire whether this necessity be one of the beauties of our Parliamentary machinery. It has one advantage. The destroyed bills have undergone more or less of examination, and usually reappear in a somewhat amended form.

The Premier announced, on Monday, that seven Ministerial measures were standing, like criminals in a row, waiting for execution-an illustration which will have commended itself to his brother potentate, M. Thiers, who has just stated that he has some more shootings to sanction before Justice shall declare herself satisfied. There were two Irish bills, the subjects of which are

locally interesting only. The Scotch Land Transfer Bill expires without eliciting any particular sympathy. The Juries Bill was a much-needed measure. The extinction of the Contagious Diseases Prevention Bill will cause very great excitement among an easily-excited and not very reasonable class of sentimentalists. The Master and Servant Bill ought to have been dealt with, one way or the other; the action of the law which it was intended to improve may be right or wrong, but there is a general belief that it was not what was intended by Parliament. The Metropolitan Police Superannuation Bill might have been disposed of at a single sitting, if Ministers had chosen to insist upon it, and we are unable to comprehend why it is thrown over. At the Wednesday sitting some other measures of a practical but not a very interesting kind were withdrawn. But the Ballot Bill, as it may be conveniently called, was read the third time and passed, as was the Metalliferous Mines Bill. Ministers are thought to have accomplished nearly as much as they had hoped to get through, though not half as much, of course, as they promised. It may be a fair question for discussion, later, whether the business of the Session has not been mismanaged; but the inquiry will not be specially profitable.

This will certainly not have been a "sensation Session." There has been no attempt at large legislation, and for this fact we are bound to be, in a sense, very thankful. There has been no debating, in the House of Commons at least, that will be looked back to with interest by the political student. Neither a home nor a foreign question has called up the energies of the leading debaters. Indeed, but for the fight which will probably take place on the Galway judgment, next week, the Session would be unmarked by any oratorical display. We may assume that on the occasion just alluded to the advocates of the priesthood will have something like arguments to parade, the rather that these, if they exist, have hitherto been carefully hoarded, their place being supplied by invective. But the excitement of this debate will not lie in Irish denunciation, or in the resolute declarations of the British members that the law shall be upheld. Our curiosity will be chiefly roused to watch the means by which the leader of the House will try to maintain constitutional principles while avoiding the giving irreparable offence to the Ultramontane party. When we have seen him steer his bark through the shoals and rocks, we shall very quietly leave him to make for harbour.

It will have been seen that the Ministers accepted the amendment by which the Lords make the Ballot an experiment. The new system is to exist until the year 1880. We have on a former occasion expressed our opinion on this modification, and we fail to see its rationality. We do not ask now whether the Ballot was wanted or not; it is sufficient that a large majority of the House of Commons felt itself bound to pass the measure. The Lords should, we think, have assented to the bill as delivered to them by those whom it immediately affected. As mere matter of policy, this was the course of the Peers. Had the people of England found that they cared nothing about secret voting, it would have become mere machinery, and have dropped into practical disuse. Now there are to be eight years during which the worshippers of the Ballot will be bound to make it work if possible; and at an early period, certainly without waiting for the expiration of the Ballot's "apprenticeship," there will be strong agitation to make the legislation permanent. But the affair is settled for the present; and, though we agree in the dogma that compromise is the essence of wise lawmaking, there are compromises which leave the original question open to be revived at the most inconvenient of seasons. We will hope that the unsatisfactory arrangement that has been reached may not be a disagreeable illustration of this truth.

The days of the Session are now numbered, and we are told to look forward to Aug. 6 as the day on which her Majesty will dismiss her Parliament to fresh fields and pastures new. The Commons have sat long and late, and it has not been the fault of the Lords that their "gravity" has not been "out of its bed at midnight." When it is the journalist's duty to take stock, he will at least be able to say that, if sins of omission have been numerous, there is but a small list of sins of commission to be set down in his account and verified by Hansard for 1872.

At the end of last week the public was unexpectedly gratified by the delivery of a somewhat lengthened speech by the Right Hon. John Bright. It was elicited by the following incident. Some time since, whilst Mr. Bright was in retirement, in consequence of his impaired health, Mr. Pidduck, who was then Mayor of Hanley, conceived the project of offering to the right hon. gentleman a testimonial representing the art-industry of the six towns forming the Parliamentary borough of Stoke-on-Trent. A valuable and beautiful collection of ceramics, executed in the highest style of the art by Messrs. Minton and Co., Messrs. Josiah Wedgwood and Sons, and Messrs. Copeland and Sons, inclosed in an exquisitely-carved cabinet, constituted the gift by which the friends of Mr. Bright in the Potteries sought to indicate to him their admiration of his political career, and their unqualified confidence in his public and private virtues. A small deputation from among those who had subscribed to this testimonial waited upon the right hon. gentleman at his residence at Rochdale, and, together with a complimentary address, presented to him the beautiful memorial to which we have adverted.

Mr. Bright's speech in response to the deputation is

the first public *viva voce* utterance which he has given to the country since his enforced retreat from active political life. For three Parliamentary Sessions silence has closed the most eloquent lips with which our modern age had become familiar. There have been many times during that interval in which Mr. Bright's countrymen, quite irrespective of their party preferences, would have been glad to listen to his advice. It is quite possible, indeed, that if he had been physically able to offer them such counsel as commended itself to his own judgment, a very considerable section of them, as of yore, would have felt it difficult, perhaps impossible, to act upon his suggestions. But, at any rate, it would have been grateful to them to have received those suggestions. None of them—not even his most sturdy antagonists—felt anything but regret at his compulsory exclusion from political life. The ring of his voice, consequently, has excited prompt and wide attention. Men have turned to listen to him once more with sensible satisfaction at the proof he has given them of his restoration to health; and, although of course they are not entirely indifferent to the political sentiments he expressed, their chief gratification has consisted in the evidence afforded by his speech that he has lost little, if anything, of his old intellectual vigour.

The occasion was one which naturally led to a review of the past; indeed, the address presented by the deputation almost authoritatively marked out the topics upon which Mr. Bright was expected to descant. Perhaps one may discern in the tenderness and gratitude of the opening passages of his speech something of the softening effect produced upon a generous nature by the thoughtfulness of his friends regarding him during a season of physical prostration. But, as in memory he reverts to the principal contests in which he had taken part, it is not, perhaps, to be wondered at that, like a veteran warrior recounting the deeds and incidents of active life, he should kindle once again the fire of political passion, and exhibit touches of that same enthusiasm, it might almost be said of that intense pugnacity, that qualified him to overcome the opposition which it has been his lot to encounter. He has been blamed, we see, for the narrowness of his views, and for the strength, if not the bitterness, of the language which he has employed to express them. We cannot altogether concur in the propriety of these criticisms. We say nothing now as to the merits or demerits of Mr. Bright's style of political warfare. It suffices that the style was his own, and that in the long run it was successful. The right hon. gentleman's views may have been, in some sense, restricted, and his eloquence was certainly at times red-hot with political passion; but no one would desire that these characteristics of mind and manner should have been destroyed by physical infirmity. Most people, on the contrary, will rejoice that he has been restored to his country as he was, mainly unchanged, able to remind us of his former self, and capable of wakening just those feelings which he was accustomed to awaken in the very heyday of his political fervour.

Mr. Bright is an orator, not an historian. He spoke last week of things and movements of which he was entitled to say "*quorum pars magna fui*." His reminiscences touched those chords of his political experience the full power of which he has been compelled for some time past to forget. Possibly, had his career been uninterrupted, he might by this time have lost something of that intensity of conviction which gives to some of his public utterances an appearance of unnecessary severity. There are expressions in his speech at Rochdale which are unquestionably calculated to rouse angry feelings in the bosoms of his former opponents; and there are not a few good and true men who regret that the stern discipline through which the right hon. gentleman has lately passed has not left behind it a readier tendency to give a broad and charitable interpretation to the motives of those who have almost invariably obstructed the ends which he has lived to see triumphant. For ourselves, without discussing delicate points of this nature, we are glad to see Mr. Bright once more Mr. Bright. There is no reason, as we think, why we should be startled or offended because he comes back to us with the same air and gait, and trick of manner, and tone of voice, and personal characteristics, as those which distinguished him before his illness. Whilst he is with us we would fain witness in him evidence of that power by which he has achieved a world-wide celebrity, only mellowed by the wider observations and the deeper reflections which usually accompany increasing years.

Still, we cannot wholly conceal from ourselves the fact that Mr. Bright's future course, as it approaches its natural termination, should rise above the sphere of political partisanship. He belongs to his country far more than to the party with which he has been associated, and of which he is still the pride. We expect from him something of the calmness and the impartiality of the judicial spirit. He has won, to a large extent, the confidence of his fellow-countrymen. We trust he will retain it, and avail himself of the influence which it gives him, to detach, as far as it may be possible for him to do, the animosities of political life from the aims, counsels, and efforts of mature but earnest statesmanship.

A grand fête, honoured by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was given, on Thursday, at the Crystal Palace. The amusements included a chess tournament, concert by the Belgian artisans, a miscellaneous concert, and a display of fireworks.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues to sojourn at Osborne House.

On Sunday her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, attended Divine service performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero.

The Queen has taken daily walks and drives in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

Mr. R. Morier, C.B., has dined with her Majesty.

The colony of Victoria having had a bust of the Duke of Edinburgh executed for Melbourne, the Queen has inspected the work, which Mr. Summers was commissioned to execute.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present, yesterday (Friday) week, at the military concert at the Royal Albert Hall. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards went to Lord's Cricket Ground and witnessed the Eton and Harrow cricket-match. The Prince and Princess dined with the Earl of Leicester at his residence in Grosvenor-square, and were afterwards present at a dance given by the Duchess of Buccleuch at Montagu House, Whitehall. On Saturday last their Royal Highnesses, with the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, were present at a fête champêtre given by the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster at Cliefden in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of their wedding-day. On Monday La Société Royale des Artisans Réunis des Bruxelles performed before the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. M. Lintermans conducted. His Excellency the Belgian Minister and the Baroness de Beaulieu, with the Secretary and the Attachés of the Legation, were present. The Duc d'Aumale, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, and the Duc and Duchesse de Mouchy visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne at Lansdowne House, and were afterwards present at a ball given by the Duchess of Manchester. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Teck, went to Windsor and were entertained at luncheon by Colonel Duncan Baillie and the officers of the Royal Horse Guards. The Prince and Princess afterwards witnessed a match of polo (hockey on horseback) between the officers of the Royal Horse Guards and those of the 9th Lancers. The Princess dined with Major-General the Hon. A. Hardinge at Selwood Lodge. On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses gave a ball at Marlborough House, to which a party of upwards of 500 was invited. Coote and Tinney's band was in attendance, conducted by Mr. Coote. The Princess will present the prizes at the Wimbledon meeting to-day (Saturday).

Major Grey has succeeded Major-General Probyn as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

Prince Arthur visited Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale, on Monday, at Linton Park, near Maidstone. His Royal Highness will preside at a conference on technological examinations, to be held at the rooms of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, to-day (Saturday). The Prince has accepted the invitation of the Earl of Harewood to stay at Harewood House on the occasion of his Royal Highness's visit to Leeds to open Roundhay Park on Thursday, Sept. 19.

The Duke d'Aumale arrived at Orleans House, Twickenham, on Thursday week, from Paris.

Princes George and Albert of Solms-Braunfels have arrived at Brown's Hotel from Braunfels.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff have left Prussia House for Germany.

His Excellency the Swedish Minister and Baroness Hochschild have left town for Sweden.

Julia, Marchioness of Ailsa, and Lord Alexander and Lady Evelyn Kennedy have left Thomas's Hotel for Lovel Hill.

The Marquis of Hamilton has left town for Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarras have left their residence in Grosvenor-square for the Continent.

The Earl and Countess of Ashburnham and the Ladies Ashburnham have left town for Ashburnham-place, Sussex.

Viscount and Viscountess Malden have left town for the Continent.

Viscount and Viscountess Monck and the Hon. Misses Monck have left the Pulteney Hotel for Charleville.

Entertainments have been given during the week by the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Duchess of Richmond, the Duchess of Manchester, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Countess of Loudon, Countess Frances Waldegrave, the Dowager Countess Cowper, Earl Fortescue, Viscountess Combermere, Viscount and Viscountess Sidney, Lord and Lady Wharfedale, Lady Howard of Glossop, Lord and Lady Sherborne, Lord and Lady O'Neill, Lord and Lady Chelmsford, Field Marshal Sir William and Lady Gomm, Mr. and Lady Charlotte Schreiber, Mr. and Lady Margaret Beaumont, Sir Benjamin and Lady Phillips, the Right Hon. G. J. and Mrs. Goschen, and Mrs. Sassoon.

The Prince Imperial of France is about to join the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

Mr. Edward Dudley has been appointed Vice-Consul at Liverpool for the United States of America.

The *Observer* understands that Parliament will probably be prorogued on the sixth of next month.

The last round of the ladies' competition in the All-England croquet-match was finished on Monday, Mrs. Walsh winning three games of Miss Walter, and retaining the position of lady champion for another year. The winner of the all-comers' contest among gentlemen was Mr. Black. He had to play Mr. Peel for the championship, and lost the first two games out of five. On Tuesday, however, he played brilliantly, and won three games running from Mr. Peel, thus becoming the champion for 1872, and holding the 50-guinea silver cup until called upon to play for it at the all-comers' meeting in 1873.

The Edinburgh and Leith Rifle Volunteers, to the number of 1870, were brigaded in the Queen's Park last Saturday evening. Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., and Colonel Peacock were present. The inspection of the Scots Greys, which began on Friday week with a parade in the Queen's Park, was concluded on Saturday last, when the inspecting officer, Major-General Sir T. W. McMahon, Bart., visited Piershill, and examined the stables and barrack-rooms. At the close of the inspection Sir T. W. McMahon expressed himself satisfied with the appearance of the men, the drill, and the general condition of the barracks.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Baines, F. A., to be Incumbent of Trinity Chapel, Torquay, Devon.
Bliss, J.; Vicar of South Tawton, Devon.
Brown, R. Holgate; Rural Dean of Macclesfield (North).
Campbell-Douglas, Sholto D.; Vicar of All Saints', Derby.
Cross, Thomas Henry; Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Southport.
Curgiven, F. H.; Rector of Byfield, Northampton.
Daniell, R. P.; Rector of Puddington, Devon.
Ewald, W. H.; Curate of Liverpool.
Lamb, F. W.; Curate of Little Houghton-cum-Brafield.
Strange, Creswell; Rector of Trinity, Southampton.
Waters, Thomas; Vicar of Thornbury, Gloucestershire.

The Christian Evidence Society has recently received £1000 from the Rev. Sir Edward Jodrell, Bart.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has allowed the appeal of the Rev. H. P. Denison against the revocation of his license as Curate of East Brent by the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

By the fall of a lighted candle upon a coating of pitch on the rafters, the beautiful Church of St. Mary Magdalen, in Paddington, which had almost reached completion, was nearly destroyed last Saturday morning.

A memorial window has been erected by the Rev. W. J. Blew, to the memory of his father and mother, in the chancel of the church at Nuthurst, Surrey. The window has two lights, containing figures of St. Luke and St. Swithin, the latter copied from the fine specimen of ancient glass-painting in the east window of the choir of Winchester Cathedral.

On Tuesday the twenty-second annual meeting of the Friends of the Clergy Corporation was held at the offices, 4, St. Martin's-place—the Rev. Mr. Norman in the chair. Mr. Bramall, the secretary, read the report, which stated that the total income for the year, including the balance of £362, donations and subscriptions £2772, and legacies £5164, had amounted to £9647; and the expenditure, including £3726 paid in pensions and £2576 invested, had been £7354. The invested stock stood at the sum of £10,248.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held the last of its meetings for the present session, on Monday (to be resumed in November), at 7, Whitehall—the Rev. Canon Nepean in the chair. Grants of money, amounting to £2390, were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches at Eastwood, in the parish of Rotherham, York; Newington, St. Mary's, Surrey; Owlerton, in the parish of St. Philip, Sheffield; Stockton-on-Tees, St. John the Baptist, Durham; Wigan, St. Michael, Lancashire; Wimbledon, Surrey; and Wyesham, in the parish of Dixton, near Monmouth. Rebuilding the churches at Allendale, near Carlisle; Cheswardine, near Market Drayton, Salop; Dorking, St. Martin's, Surrey; Huntington, near York; Leysdon, near Sheerness; Preston, Candover, Hants; Reading, St. John's; and Ysptyty-Ystwith, near Aberystwith. Enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Balcombe, Sussex; Bransgore, Hants; Bristol, SS. Philip and Jacob; Bruntingthorpe, Leicestershire; Bryngwyn, near Hereford; Clapham, Sussex; Colne Engaine, Essex; Flimwell, Sussex; Hatfield Peverell, Essex; Herne Hill, St. Saviour's, Surrey; Hucknall Torkard, near Nottingham; Kittesford, Somerset; Linton, near Ross; New Brentford, Middlesex; Isle of Portland; Sheepscombe, near Stroud; Sittingbourne, Kent; Stepney, St. Philip's, London; St. Keyne, near Liskeard, Cornwall; Tiffeld, Northants; Welby, near Grantham; Wrappingham, Norfolk; Backwell, near Bristol; and Tollesbury, Essex. Under urgent circumstances the grants formerly made towards rebuilding the churches at Easton-in-Gordano, near Bristol, and Silian, near Lampeter, Cardigan, were each increased. A grant was also made from the school-church and mission-house fund towards building a school-chapel at Goodrich, in the parish of Llanwnda, Pembroke. The society likewise accepted the trust of sums of money as repair funds for St. Peter's Church, Birkdale, Lancashire; and All Saints' Church, Blenheim-road, in the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Gibbs, the head of the well-known firm of Antony Gibbs and Son, has given £30,000 to Keble College, Oxford, for the purpose of building a chapel for the youngest of the Oxford colleges.

Mr. John Gent, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, has been elected sixteenth Eldon law scholar.

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge has received a letter stating that it is the intention of Lord Portsmouth to present to the University all Sir Isaac Newton's manuscripts, with the exception of those relating to private affairs, and that his Lordship wishes the transfer to be proceeded with at as early a period as possible.

Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., has been elected Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, in the room of Sir Edward Ryan, who accepted the office for a year only, on the death of Mr. Grote.

Mr. P. A. Simpson, M.D., M.A., Cantab., has been appointed by the Home Secretary to the chair of Medical Jurisprudence in Glasgow University, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Rainy. Speech-Day at Christ's Hospital was, on Wednesday, observed with the usual celebrations, and the prizes to the successful pupils were distributed by the Lord Mayor.

The annual recitations and distribution of prizes at King's College School will take place on Tuesday next, at two o'clock. The chair will be taken by the Rev. Dr. Currey, Master of the Charterhouse.

The Orange 12th of July celebrations passed off quietly.

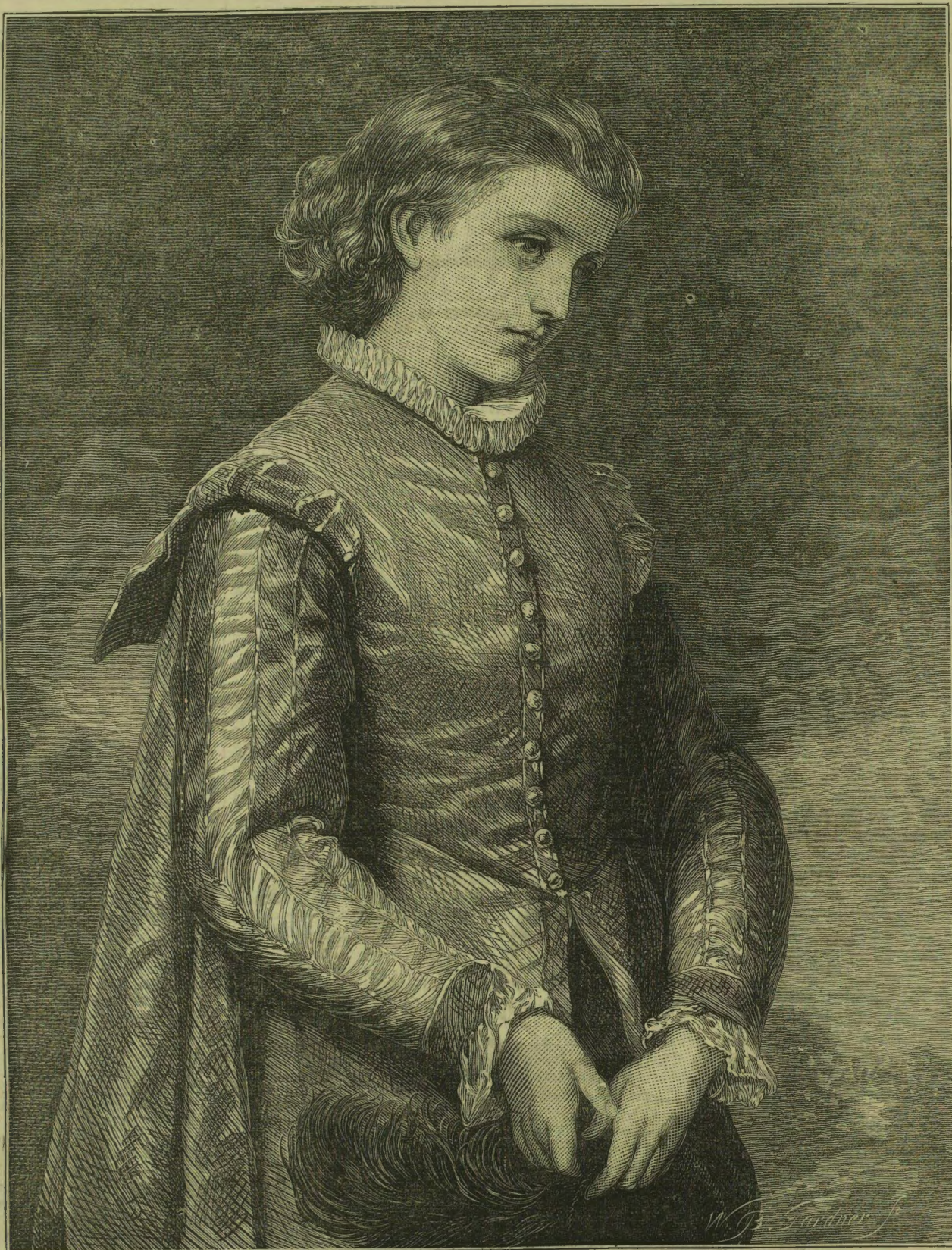
Dr. William Turner, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford died on Saturday last.

The foundation-stone of a new public hall for Peterhead was laid, yesterday week, with Masonic ceremonial. A deputation from the governors of the Edinburgh Merchant Maiden Hospital, including the Master and late Master of the Merchant Company, assisted at the proceedings.

A numerous-attended public meeting was held, on Tuesday night, in Liverpool to protest against the town being made one of the proposed military centres. Resolutions to this effect were passed, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon Mr. Cardwell.

Lord Napier of Merchistoun, formerly Governor of Madras, is gazetted a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Ettrick, of Ettrick, in the county of Selkirk. His Lordship arrived at his seat, Thirlestane Castle, Selkirkshire, on Tuesday afternoon. The people of the district made a great demonstration in honour of his Lordship.

The members of the Metropolitan Conservative Alliance held a festival, on Tuesday, at Hatfield Park, which had been placed at their service by Lord Salisbury. Six hundred sat down to dinner.—A Conservative fête took place on Wednesday at the Sophia-gardens, Cardiff, lent by the Marquis of Ete. Upwards of 20,000 persons were present.



"VIOLA," BY W. S. HERRICK.

IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"VIOLA."

Viola is certainly one of the most lovable of Shakspeare's heroines; and, according to Mr. Herrick, the artist whose picture we engrave from the Academy exhibition, she is also one of the most paintable. She is beautiful, yet full of sweet, graceful humility; wit and intelligence beam in her bright eyes, yet her mien is engaging and harmless; and we know that her love for the Duke, into whose service she entered disguised as a page named Cesario, was tender, constant, and true, even before the momentary danger of death. The artist helps us, we think, to realise such a character as she stands before the Duke uttering the lines quoted in the catalogue from the fourth scene of the second act of "Twelfth Night":—

My father had a daughter loved a man,
As it might be, perhaps, were I a woman,
I should your lordship.

How prettily the boy's suit becomes her maiden figure! How lovingly appealing is the expression of her fair face! With what modest embarrassment does she handle her cap! Was so handsome a page ever seen? Yet, withal, sadness and hopelessness bow her head and blanch her cheek. Inevitably we

must recall her own description of the maiden (meaning herself) who

Never told her love,
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek: she pined in thought;
And, with a green and yellow melancholy,
She sat like Patience on a monument
Smiling at grief.

HOCKEY ON HORSEBACK.

This equestrian variety of the English schoolboy's familiar game was invented, we are told, a few years ago, by the officers of a gallant regiment stationed in India, and the novelty made quite a sensation when first introduced at Lahore. It must have been found good practice, one would think, for that particular kind of Indian wild-beast chase usually called "pig-sticking," in which the animal is pursued by the hunter on horseback with a spear. As an exercise, too, for military men, this bold and graceful sport is likely to give increased dexterity in the use of the lance or sabre, or other cavalry weapons, as well as a firmer seat in the saddle, and a faculty of quickly turning and striking

to the right hand or to the left, which must be very effective in the mêlée of battle. The Turkish, Arabian, and other Asiatic warriors of former times are said to have practised certain games in which a ring was picked up by the lance of a galloping rider; and it must be an equally difficult performance to send the hockey-ball over the appointed goal. The officers of the 9th Lancers, in garrison at Woolwich, have lately introduced the pastime of "Hockey-on-horseback" into this country. On the 29th ult. they played a match with the officers of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) on Woolwich-common, and won an easy victory, in the sight of several thousand spectators. The example bids fair to be imitated in other quarters.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public.

Mr. Charles Brook, of Enderby Hall, Leicestershire, and a magistrate for that county, died recently. The deceased, who was the head of the firm of Messrs. Jonas Brook Brothers, Meltham Cotton Mills, near Huddersfield, was the founder of the Meltham Mill Convalescent Home, which was only opened a few months back, after an outlay of over £30,000.



OFFICERS PLAYING POLO (HOCKEY ON HORSEBACK) ON WOOLWICH-COMMON.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Complaint is made, publicly and privately, of the energy with which the getters-up of new speculations persecute us with their circulars. No day passes on which some imposing-looking document—imposition by no means confined to appearances—is not forwarded through the Post Office to thousands of persons on the chance of there being among them a percentage of fools. If these papers were sent only to places of business no particular harm would be done, as a man of business has usually a sharp eye and a ready waste-basket. But they are delivered at private abodes, and are read and meditated over by persons who are easily beguiled by a long array of names, the announcement of a specious project, and the promise of high remuneration. Wives look at them in the absence of their lawful advisers, and, with the most amiable motives, make little secret investments, and come to grief. It could be wished that Mr. Monsell would allow an arrangement to be made by which, after written notice to the Post Office, no circulars should be delivered at the house of the notice-giver. But until such a beneficial rule can be adopted (which would also put an end to other advertising nuisances), it will be well to press upon all persons the fact that no really sound project requires these "bumptious" proclamations. "A good thing" is instantly taken up in the City by the men of business, and what is not good is a swindle. Therefore do not be tempted to read the papers, for they are framed by clever fellows who know that if you can be got to listen a great deal is done towards hooking you; but tear them across and across as contemptuously as you do the linendraperies auction-lists, and if you have any money to invest seek advice of those who understand investments.

The question between pews and no pews in churches is not, I take it, to be settled in a hurry. The abolitionists have, no doubt, a very strong case. Many persons do not go to church because they are not sure of getting a place to sit in, and the sight of an empty pew and a crowded aisle is by no means a seemly one. I will not go into the higher part of the discussion. George Herbert has written

All equal are within the church's gate,

and, of course, there is a sense in which this is nobly true. But we are a practical nation, and we use the reason with which we have been endowed. There is no harm in desiring to worship in one's accustomed seat, and there is only hypocrisy in saying that worship may not be rendered less calm and composed by too close contact with some kinds of strangers. A bill is now before the House of Commons for enabling the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to endow churches with free seats only. This, of course, is perfectly unobjectionable. But there is a clause in it allowing a churchwarden to put others than pew-holders into the pews of existing churches, if the owners are late. There was outcry about this, raised probably by members who know that there are difficulties in the way of getting a family into church to a minute; and there may have sailed across many eyes visions of lofty and high-nosed ladies, admirably costumed (having, to quote Herbert again, "stayed for the other pin"), and sailing up to a pew door only to find the seats occupied by interlopers. Mr. Beresford-Hope was prevailed on to concede five minutes. As anybody who is five minutes late at the service of the Church of England misses one of its most important parts, he or she can hardly be said to be a worshipper at all, and may not demand much churchwardenly consideration. But it is good not to have rules that are too hard and fast. As the bill stands—and the fact had better be known—after five minutes from the beginning of service there will exist no right to any pew—all seats will be free. I see unpleasantness for rustic churchwardens.

Law takes no care of little things. The poor skylark is declared to be one of these little things, and Parliament will not legislate in his favour. Clearly there is no gentleman of the name of Shelley in the House. Mr. Monk made an effort to get the lark included in the schedule to the Wild Birds Protection Bill, but in vain; and Mr. Cowper-Temple showed that the House was like the associates of Mr. "P.M." in "Pickwick," who signed himself "Afternoon" because it amused his friends; and Mr. Pickwick envied the ease with which Mr. P.M.'s friends were amused. Mr. Cowper-Temple said that, though he was fond of larks (laughter), he hoped the House would not sanction the amendment. Mr. A. Herbert called the lark a bird of a doubtful character. He spoke more truly perhaps than, at the moment, he recollected—

Hail to thee, blithe spirit!
Bird thou never wert.

And this is the creature that is to be left to persecution, while plebeian birds are protected. *Dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas.*

The Archbishop of Canterbury comes forth nominally to do battle for the Victoria Tower; really, to serve a great portion of the public. He demands whether nothing is to be done to protect that edifice from the smoke, charged with muriatic acid, which is constantly poured forth from the low chimneys of the Lambeth potteries. His Grace himself is a constant sufferer by this nuisance. The Duke of St. Albans had no reason to believe that the smoke had any deleterious action, but, whether it had or not, the Board of Works had no power to deal with the potteries. Dr. Tait is not the sort of man to be suppressed by a debilitated little answer like this. "The Secretary of State has the power," said the Primate, "and, moreover, under the Smoke Act he is bound to use it." This reprimand brought the Administrative into order, and Lord Morley immediately promised attention to the subject. "What's one man's poison, Signor," say Beaumont and Fletcher, "is another's meat or drink." Very well, but the potters of Lambeth must not get their meat or drink by poisoning a great many men, and an Archbishop.

There is discussion about raising the tolls on vessels using the Suez Canal; but, as the Sultan is stated to have signified his displeasure at the idea, we may be allowed to hope that it will be abandoned. It would have disturbed the mind of a gentleman of whom, I suppose, ninety-five readers out of a hundred have never heard, though he was a famed theatrical type in the last century. This was Mr. Politick, in Fielding's play of the "Coffee-House Politician." Discouraging with his rather free-spoken daughter, Miss Hilaret, who intimates some unfilial contempt for his political abilities, the old gentleman says:—

"You are deceived, very much deceived. You may live to see me one of the greatest men in England. Did I not say, at the siege of Gibraltar, that within three years we should see whether we have peace or no? And yet I am an Ignoramus. I know nothing, I warrant you. Hark ye! I have contrived a method to pay off the debts of the nation without a penny of money.

Hilaret. And you will not get a penny by it, I dare swear.
Politick. No, no; certainly. I bath lain these three years

in the hands of a friend of mine in the House of Commons, who assured me, not many days ago, that it should be taken into consideration, though he believed it could not be this Session.

Hilaret. Nor this age, I am confident.

Politick. And how do you think it is to be compassed? Why, by procuring a machine to carry ships by land about a hundred miles, and so prosecute the East India trade through the Mediterranean.

When this was spoken by the actor (in the earlier part of last century), the supremely ridiculous and outrageous idea in the concluding line was the signal for the laugh that would follow Mr. Sothorn's announcement that he had become a director of a company for making a tunnel to the Antipodes. Will that idea be ludicrous in 1872?

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 18.

Financial questions have continued to occupy the National Assembly almost uninterruptedly during the past week, and, owing to the propensity exhibited by deputies of all parties, and especially by the President of the Republic, of introducing political considerations into purely fiscal measures, the debates have been unusually interesting.

M. Thiers's cutting remarks to the effect that France possesses more Princes than one could ever find room for on the throne seems to have driven the Right quite wild; and when M. Deusseiligney replied, last Thursday, to the objections which had been raised, principally by M. Thiers himself, against the tax on business transactions, the Royalists warmly applauded him. Their applause was less a tribute paid to the eloquence of the orator, whose address was in every respect a masterly one, than a protest against M. Thiers's dictatorial speech of the preceding day. The President of the Republic, who was present, did not attempt to conceal his vexation, and interrupted the speaker so vehemently as to call forth loud remonstrances from the Right. The task of replying to M. Deusseiligney fell upon M. de Goulard, the Minister of Finance, who spoke very feebly in defence of the Government policy, to the great satisfaction of the Right, who thought that they were going to secure the victory. The Left, however, rallied *en masse* round M. Thiers, and the result was the rejection of the tax upon business transactions by a majority of 52 votes.

Friday's sitting was very stormy. The subject before the Chamber was the proposal to increase the license, house, and window taxes. After a speech from M. Pouyer-Quertier, contending for duty on raw materials, M. Thiers addressed the Assembly in two speeches, the first of which was very moderate; indeed, almost purely financial. He argued in favour of the proposed taxes, which, in conjunction with that upon raw material, would amply cover the present deficit. M. Germain briefly replied to M. Thiers, concluding by saying that all depended on order being maintained in France and no countenance being given to revolutionists; which remark elicited a second speech from M. Thiers in defence of his Government, which, he declared, determined to put down all disorder, from wherever it came—a hint at Royalist conspiracies which was warmly applauded by the Left.

Upon M. Thiers resuming—"Under a Government like ours, under the Government of the Republic," there was a regular explosion from the Right, some members of that party shouting at the top of their voices, "We are not under the Republic!" to which the Left replied by cries of "Yes, we are. Vive la République!" For some minutes the two parties—the Left and the Right—exchanged volleys of abuse, M. Grévy frantically agitating his silver bell, but to no avail, for at least twenty minutes.

When silence was in some degree restored, M. Thiers exclaimed "I did not expect to cause so much excitement by so inoffensive a remark;" to which M. de Lorgeril, a violent Legitimist, replied by shouting, "Don't talk about the Republic, it caused the Commune." The Right applauded this sally, which was greeted by the Republican party with ironical cheers and much laughter. M. Thiers continued, addressing himself more particularly to the Royalists:—"I have always respected your convictions, but nothing will prevent me saying that I have devoted the rest of my life to the foundation and consolidation of a Conservative Republic." This, of course, was the signal for a fresh storm, if anything more violent than the preceding one, and the Assembly soon after separated, amidst much excitement.

There was a lull on Saturday, when the sitting was taken up by the further discussion of M. Gaslonde's proposals. The first of his amendments, doubling the tax on trade licenses, was carried by a large majority. But the clauses augmenting other indirect taxes were thrown out by 336 votes to 300. M. Thiers seemed quite pleased with this result, because the deficiency must be found in raw materials. The bill authorising the new loan was voted on Monday; and on Tuesday M. Louis Blanc's motion to consider the report of the amnesty committee was, after a few remarks from the Chief of the State, rejected by a large majority.

During the last few days there has been a great deal of vague talk about the leaders of the majority exerting themselves to form a "National Party." It was at first announced that M. de Broglie intended placing himself at the head of this party, but that report is now contradicted. M. Casimir Perier has likewise declined to have anything to do with it.

Sunday was the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, which the Republicans had arranged to celebrate by patriotic banquets given in all the principal towns. M. Louis Blanc had consented to preside at the commemorative dinner to be given in the capital, but it was prohibited by General Ladmirault. The banquets of Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Nîmes, Lille, and Rouen were likewise forbidden by the préfets; and the Republicans were forced to fall back upon the small towns, where the authorities probably judged the manifestations would be too insignificant to justify an interdiction.

M. Gambetta presided at a great banquet given at La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, a small town in the department of Seine-et-Marne, at which more than 1500 people, of whom some 800 were working men and peasants from the neighbouring villages, sat down. The ex-Dictator was received with great enthusiasm, and spoke for more than an hour. His speech was, however, diffuse and commonplace. Its length may be judged by the fact that it fills no less than fourteen columns of the *République Française*, M. Gambetta's official organ.

Some noisy manifestations have taken place at Brest during the last few days against the Jesuit establishment in that port, in consequence of certain scandalous reports concerning a Jesuit priest. On Saturday evening the gendarmerie were compelled to disperse an assemblage and make a few arrests. A proclamation of the Mayor recommends tranquillity, and says that a judicial inquiry has been commenced concerning the reports in question.

The literary event of the week is the publication of a brochure by Alex. Dumas fils, entitled "L'Homme-Femme," with the much-discussed question of the social position of women in France. It is said to have been suggested by the notorious Dubourg affair, and has been defined by a critic as an attempt to teach morality by employing the most mm oral language possible.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly have elected Colonel Scherer a member of the Federal Council, in place of Dr. Dubs.

The arbitrators in the Alabama dispute met again, on Monday, at Geneva. It is reported that, all preliminaries having been settled, the Court has decided upon taking seriatim the case of each ship mentioned in the claims preferred.

BELGIUM.

Ten thousand miners in the Borinage district are out on strike; and the men, hitherto tranquil, have assumed such a threatening mien that gendarmes and soldiery have been sent to the spot from Brussels.

PORTUGAL.

The King has been on a tour through the provinces, and has been very well received by the population. His Majesty opened the new railway at Oporto, and has visited Coimbra. The King and Queen returned to Lisbon on Monday.

A new treaty of commerce between Germany and Portugal came into force on the 10th.; and a treaty of commerce and navigation between Portugal and Italy was signed at Lisbon on Wednesday.

GERMANY.

The Prince and Princess Imperial, with their two youngest children and suite, left Berlin at noon on Monday for Berchtesgaden, Bavaria, where their Imperial Highnesses will stay several weeks. Reaching Munich on Tuesday morning, they were enthusiastically received at the railway station by a jubilant multitude. The Dowager Queen of Bavaria accompanied their Imperial Highnesses, on Thursday, to the railway station, amid loud cheers.

The Prussian Cultus-Minister has ordered the immediate dissolution of all religious congregations, fraternities, and unions existing among the pupils of the gymnasiums and other schools for superior instruction.

The Bavarian "Old" Catholics held a great demonstration at Kaiserslautern on Tuesday and Wednesday to welcome the Archbishop of Utrecht. The church bells were rung, cannon fired, and special services were held in the church which the Old Catholics occupy. The Archbishop held a confirmation on Wednesday.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has received the Croatian deputation who came to present the address to the Throne from the Croatian Diet. In reply to the speech of the president, the Emperor said that he observed with satisfaction that the Diet had entered upon a course which promised to afford practical results. The political relations of Croatia towards Hungary have been regulated by the first clause of the law of 1868, in which also the right of self-government had been secured in the most extended form possible. As regards the wishes expressed by the Diet, the Emperor stated that he would ask the Hungarian Diet that the deputation composed of representatives of the kingdoms of Hungary and Croatia should open negotiations in reference to such alteration or completion of the law in question as had been found necessary by experience.

Some arrests are reported from Prague, caused, it is said, by a plot against the life of the Governor.

TURKEY.

From Constantinople two items have arrived. The order of the Medjidie has been conferred upon Mehemed Tirkik Pacha, son and heir presumptive to the Khedive of Egypt; and Mgr. Hassoun, the Armenian Patriarch, who, having been appointed by the Pope, has been deposed by the Porte, is preparing to leave the country.

INDIA.

After two days' debate the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution, with only two dissentients, that the Secretary of State be memorialised to make further inquiries before sanctioning the railway from Carwar to Gudduck.

AMERICA.

Mr. Horace Greeley has formally accepted the nomination of the Baltimore Convention. Mr. H. Greeley has been serenaded at New York, and Senator Brown at Newhaven. The latter made a vigorous speech in favour of the Cincinnati and Baltimore nominees for the Presidential candidature.

The Orange parades passed off in the United States without any serious disturbance.

The new Erie board of directors met on Tuesday and ordered a thorough investigation into the contracts concluded under the Gould administration.

The New York jury engaged in the trial of Stokes, the assassin of Mr. J. Fisk, jun., have been unable to agree to a verdict, and have been dismissed.

The cotton-worm is said to have done much mischief in the Southern States.

Hostilities are threatened between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, but the cause has not transpired.

Miss Faithfull has accepted an invitation to visit America next September. She will lecture throughout the States.

The *Melbourne Herald* says that £3500 has been raised in Melbourne for the purpose of securing a visit from a team of English cricketers.

Mr. Charles Pontifex, barrister-at-law, has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal.

A telegram from Lisbon reports that the Champion, bound for Montevideo, has been abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. The crew were saved.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London as follow:—Via Southampton, on the morning of Aug 1; via Brindisi, on the evening of Aug. 9.

A convention has been signed between the German and Belgian Governments, in virtue of which the Luxemburg Railway without the Grand Duchy will be taken into the management of Belgium. At the same time Germany shall undertake the administration of the Grand Ducal portion.

Count von Moltke's work on the Franco-German war has partly seen the light. The first section contains two hundred pages of text, with a map showing the positions of the armies at the end of July; and it gives a detailed account of all the events of the campaign to the 31st of that month inclusive.

An affray, which has a somewhat serious aspect, is reported from Alexandria in Egypt. Shots have been exchanged between some American officers in the Khedive's service and Colonel Butler, the American Consul-General, and his secretary. One of the officers is wounded. A military commission is sitting at Alexandria to inquire into the circumstances, Colonel Butler having meanwhile left for Europe.

Miss Rye left Liverpool, on Tuesday, in the Allan steamer *Caspian*, with a number of children for her home in Niagara.

Mr. Pender, the chairman of the Eastern Telegraph Company, has received the following despatch from the company's manager in Egypt:—"Mr. Henry Stanley, from Zanzibar, left Port Said, on Wednesday, for England, via Marseilles, per French steamer, in company with Dr. Livingstone's son."

Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador at Berlin, has gone to Carlsbad for his health. For several weeks his Lordship was confined to his apartments by a sharp attack of the lungs, due to a cold caught at the Royal christening on June 4; but before he quitted Berlin a decided improvement in his health manifested itself.

The *Melbourne Argus* states that valuable work is being performed with the great telescope at the Melbourne Observatory. At a recent meeting of the Royal Society, Mr. Ellery, the Government astronomer, said that some photographs of the moon had been obtained better than any he had any knowledge of. The picture of the moon taken in the telescope was about three inches in diameter, while the primary pictures of the photographs of the moon hitherto made public by Mr. De la Rue were only three-quarters or seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, though subsequently enlarged to 2 ft.

A meeting was recently held at Sedan of delegates from the neighbouring communes which suffered most severely by the late war, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. W. H. Bullock, who distributed the *Daily News* Relief Fund in the district. The testimonial consisted of a sculptured group representing English charity on the battle-field. It was presented by the Mayor of Sedan, who spoke with much feeling of the services rendered by Mr. Bullock, and of the devotion with which he laboured in the relief of the cruel misery which prevailed when he was engaged in his arduous work.

Two important speeches were delivered at the inauguration of the monument in honour of Baron Stein at Nassau the other day. One of these was by Herr Simson, the President of the German Parliament, which was remarkable from a historical point of view. The other was by Herr von Sybel, professor at Bonn, and well known as a writer on politics and history. Herr von Sybel remarked, among other things, that "Stein was from the bottom of his heart a strong Protestant, firmly persuaded that religion alone was the foundation of the moral development of man." At the same time he sought to free education from all ecclesiastical tutelage, and demanded the separation of the departments of Worship and Instruction.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

Besides the match between Lords and Commons, which was noticed last week, the first stage of the Queen's prize competition was concluded, on Thursday week, without a hitch or mishap of any kind to the 2400 competitors. The silver medal was won by Private Cortis, 1st Sussex (Brighton) Rifles, a well-known shot, who has been several times in the English team for the International Trophy. His score of 52 points has been equalled once before, but this year two other competitors are numerically his equals. The rule for deciding this, however, gives him the first place, as he made the highest score at the 600 yards range. The shooting of the first sixty was above the average. Only nine 47's were in, while last year two 45's were fortunate enough to get the badge. The following are the scores:—

Winner of Silver Medal, Silver Badge, and £60, at 52 points.—Private Cortis, 1st Sussex.
Winners of Badge and £15 at 52 points.—Lieut. M'Intyre, 7th Dumbarton; Private Homerton, London Rifle Brigade.
Winners of Badge and £15 at 51 points.—Sergeant Caldwell, 1st Renfrew; Capt. Benning, 2nd Beds; Mr. Lawford, 18th Middlesex; Sergeant Fletcher, London Rifle Brigade.
Winners of Badge and £15 at 50 points.—Ensign Thomas, 15th Salop; Private Barnes, 1st Kent; Bugle-Major Williams, 20th Middlesex; Ensign Hunt, Hon. Artillery Company; Lieut. Strange, 2nd Monmouth; Sergeant Mascen, 11th Surrey; Colour-Sergeant Bakewell, 2nd Staffordshire; Sergeant Banton, 21st Middlesex; Private Phillips, 1st Hants; Corporal Heath, London Rifle Brigade.
Winners of Badge and £15 at 49 points.—Ensign Laybourn, 22nd Middlesex; Private Heaton, 40th Lancashire; Sergeant Humphrey, 29th Middlesex; Sergeant Mortimer, 15th Middlesex; Private Stretton, 4th Stafford; Private Bretherton, 1st Gloucester; Private Hemery, 3rd Cambridge; Corporal Channing, 18th Sussex; Colour-Sergeant Pitts, 4th Somerset; Colour-Sergeant Phythian, London Rifle Brigade; Ensign Edmonds, 17th Devon.
Winners of Badge and £15, at 48 points.—Capt. Brougham, 16th Stafford; Private Hutchins, London Rifle Brigade.
Winners of Badge and £10 at 48 points.—Private Hallett, 12th Surrey; Capt. Warren, 1st Artillery Brigade Dorset; Private Bear, 15th Hants; Sergeant Beare, 3rd Devon; Capt. Hodgkinson, 32nd Stafford; Lieut. Humphry, 3rd Cambridge; Private Easton, 1st Lanark; Ensign Brewster, Queen's Edinburgh; Private Blair, 3rd Lanark; Colour-Sergeant Michie, 15th Middlesex; Sergeant Brooking, 22nd Middlesex; Private Bainbridge, 1st Lancashire; Armory-Sergeant Ingram, 1st Lanark; Lieut. Pearce, 18th Devon; Private Brooks, 4th Surrey; Major Holloway, 11th Norfolk; Private A. Blair, 3rd Lanark; Private Rawlence, 12th Somerset; Private Munn, London Rifle Brigade; Colour-Sergeant Hall, 14th Salop; Corporal Poate, 12th Sussex.
Winners of Badge and £10 at 47 points.—Corporal Edney, 12th Hants; Corporal Mullineux, 14th Lancashire; Private Bassett, 19th Middlesex; Colour-Sergeant Keen, 2nd Middlesex; Lieut. Whitelaw, 102nd Lanark; Lance-Corporal Price, 6th Monmouth; Corporal Thorne, 29th Kent; Sergeant Hadden, 26th Somerset; Private Death, 6th Sussex.

The challenge cup given by Sir W. Martin was won by Colour-Sergeant Owen, 6th Shropshire, with 18 points, which is one less than the score of last year, and the average of the winning scores is only a trifle over those of the previous meeting. The Duke of Edinburgh visited the camp in the evening, and, after trying a couple of shots at the running deer and making a bull's-eye, dined with Lord Ducie at the cottage.

There is very little to say about the shooting yesterday week, for, although a great amount of work was got through and the scores were excellent, the day was resultless, the contests having produced such a string of ties for every prize. For the St. George's challenge vase two competitors made the highest possible score—namely, Sergeant Pildesley, 1st Bedfordshire, and Sergeant M'Orice, 3rd Lanark—and there are twenty-three 19's. An interesting ceremony took place in the afternoon at the Canadian camp—the formal presentation by Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P. (who was accompanied by Alderman Besley, late Lord Mayor of London), of the cup subscribed for by the merchants of London to be shot for by the Canadians. A large number of gentlemen interested in the Dominion of Canada was present.

One of the most interesting competitions of Saturday was that for the Rajah of Kolapore's cup, eight of the best Snider shots that the United Kingdom can produce being defeated by eight Canadians, after a fine exhibition of skilful shooting. Such splendid scores were made on both sides that the losers, though vanquished, were not dishonoured, especially as one of their number, Private Cortis, the silver medalist of the year, made the highest individual score, beating the best on the side of the Canadians by four marks. The following are the scores:—

Canada: Gunner Shand, Nova Scotia, 70; Private Ferguson, 2nd Battalion Toronto Rifles, 69; Quartermaster Thomas, 54th Battalion, Canada, 68; Ensign Johnson, New Brunswick, 68; Private Bell, 16th Royal Toronto, 67; Captain Wall, 4th Toronto Brigade, 65; Corporal Larkin, 63rd Battalion North Toronto, 65; Assist. Surg. Aiken, 37th Battalion Ontario, 60; total, 532.
England: Private Cortis, 1st Sussex, 74; Corporal Caldwell, 1st Renfrew, 68; Sergeant M'Vey, 18th Lanark, 67; Private Wyatt, 13th Salop, 64; Private Clark, 2nd Edinburgh, 64; Corporal Wallace, 2nd Edinburgh, 64; Mr. Board, 7th Somerset, 63; Ensign Smyth, 19th Lanark, 60; total, 524.

Another important competition was the Irish International Trophy. This was won by Mr. Wyatt, of the 13th Shropshire, with 68 points. Mr. Caldwell, the representative of Scotland, scored 67; and Mr. M'Vey, on the part of Ireland, 63. The China challenge cup was secured by the county of Cambridge. This county team have now won the China challenge cup two successive years, and their score of 310 points is the highest ever made for the cup. The volley-firing prize, which was won by the 1st Lancashire with 166, was also won by the same battalion last year, but the score was two points more on this occasion. The contest for the Secretary of State for War's prize was a close one, there being two 26's out of a possible 28 in seven shots at 900 yards with military breechloaders. All the rifles used had the Henry barrel, and the only varieties of breech were the Henry and the Westley Richards. Sergeant Turnbull and Mr. Buxton were the highest scorers. For the "Henry" prize, seven shots at 800, Major Bland made the highest possible score. The National Arms and Ammunition Company's prize, also seven shots at 800 yards, was won by Major Bland, with the Martini-Henry rifle, with 27 points. The Metford rifle stood well in the list of winners. The Battalion Sweepstakes prize was won by the Edinburgh battalion eight with 336. After shooting off the tie, Sergeant Ferguson, Inverness, won the *Daily Telegraph* prize. The Windmill 500 and the Aggregate prize in the same series resulted in numerous ties. The second stage of the Alexandra, which is restricted to winners in the first stage, and the prize for which is £50, was concluded during the day. Sergeant Ray, 1st Renfrew, and Corporal Davis, 1st Notts, each made 26 points, but instead of shooting off the tie they agreed to divide the prize. The two ties for the St. George's were also disposed of. The winner of the vase, with a gold jewel, a miniature jewel, and £25, being Sergeant M'Orice, 3rd Lanark, with 25 points. For the Belgian challenge cup, competed for by ten volunteers from each consolidated or administrative battalion of volunteers, the first prize, consisting of a cup and £30, was won by the Lancashire ten, with a score of 166.

On Sunday there was the usual church parade. The Rev. G. R. Gleig, Chaplain-General of the Forces, preached in the morning, and the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain to the House of Commons, in the afternoon.

The first event of Monday was the firing off of the three ties for the dragon cup, for which Sergeant Whitaker (36th Middlesex), Sergeant Tildesley (1st Bedfordshire), and Lieutenant Addison (7th West York) each made 25 points out of a possible 28. One round decided the question. Mr. Whitaker made a centre at 600 yards, Mr. Addison a bull's-eye, and Mr. Tildesley a centre; so that the coveted prize fell to the 7th West York. The chief feature of the day was the firing for the first stage of the Albert all-comers' prizes, the total aggregate value of which is £598—the distances in this stage being 200, 600, and 800 yards; the number of shots, seven at each range. Some very fine scores were made, the highest possible being 84. Mr. J. Wilson, jun., of the Ulster Rifle Association, Belfast, made (with a Rigby rifle) 82 points—19 of his shots being bull's-eyes, all being bulls at 800 yards, and the other two (one at 200 and one at 600 yards) were centres. Mr. Whitelaw (of a Lanark corps) and one other gentleman made 81, and there were several other numbers closely approaching to this. Last year the first prize was won with 80 points. For the ladies' prize, seven shots at 1000 yards, small bores (so called because lady members of the association nominate gentlemen to fire for them), Captain Pixley, Victorias, made the good score of 27; Mr. Wyatt (of Shropshire), Ensign Kelman, and Ensign Humphrey, 26. Some fine shooting was made in the competition for the Bass prizes. The Snider association cup was won by Davies (15th Salop), 39 points. Corporal Young (1st Herts) and Sergeant Grant (15th Middlesex) each made the highest possible score at 500 yards in the Windmill series of prizes. For the Rifle Oaks, also five shots, at 500 yards, with Snider rifles, C. F. Lowe (Queen's, Westminster) made 20, and took the first prize. The next best scores were 19's—Sergeant Bird (of the 2nd Middlesex), Corporal Caldwell (Renfrew), Locock (Inns of Court), and Hanshaw (18th Surrey). The Any Rifle Association cup was shot for at both ranges, 200 and 600 yards. The number of shots was seven, and the cup was awarded for the highest aggregate. For the aggregate the following scores were obtained:—Major Bass (of Stafford), and six others, 54; Sergeant Backhouse (24th Lancashire), 52; Corporal Cooper (36th West Yorkshire), 52. Among the visitors to the camp were the Duke and Duchess of Teck. They drove through the camps, visited the Canadians, and afterwards dined with Earl Ducie.

Tuesday was a glorious day at the camp, and the brilliant assemblage attracted by the interesting events in the programme has seldom been equalled at Wimbledon except on a review day. The Burmese Envoy was among the visitors. Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar and a host of notables paid Lord Ducie a visit in the afternoon, and then distributed themselves over the common to witness the firing, or stayed in the gardens and listened to the band. The principal feature in the shooting was the contest for the Queen's prize. The weather, though so fine for visitors, was not favourable for good shooting; the mirage was unusually great, and the bull's-eyes on the targets seemed to be dancing up and down in the most bewildering manner. The light, too, was not steady, and the consequence was that the scores were not up to the average of former years. Thirteen of the sixty competitors retired during the competition, and the average number of points of those who competed is 48, whereas it was 53 last year. Colour-Sergeant Michie, of the London Scottish, won the gold medal and £250. He made 23 points at 800 yards, 22 at 900, and 20 at 1000 yards, making a total of 65. Michie is well known at Wimbledon as a steady snider shot, and his success will encourage the ordinary snider shots to persevere with their shooting, for the Queen's prizeman this year has only been able to devote as much time to shooting as he could spare when not employed in the counting-house in the City, where he is a clerk. For four years in succession he has shot into the top hundred in the first stage of this great contest without finding a place in the sixty. Mr. Michie is a native of Kirkcaldy. The other competitors who came in well at the finish were Death (6th Sussex), 63; Caldwell (1st Renfrew), 63; and Cortis (1st Sussex), 60. The crowd round the firing points was larger than at any previous meeting, and the side of the Grand Stand next to the firing mounds was filled with ladies, who seemed to be highly interested in the progress of the competition. As soon as it was concluded the band of the Victorias, playing "See the conquering hero comes," and the pipers of the London Scottish, playing "The Campbells are coming," preceded the procession which was formed, and all the kilts in the camp, hearing the mixed strains of music—a veritable Scotch mixture—came scampering over the common to help to carry and cheer their comrade. Michie was carried to the council tent, his rifle duly tested, and, being found all right, he was hoisted again on the shoulders of the two tallest Scots, and carried in triumph to the Scottish camp, where champagne cup and whisky toddy were passed round and the champion's health drunk. The following is a list of the winners and scores of past years:—

	Points.
1860, Ross, E., 7th North York	24
1861, Jopling, South Middlesex	18
1862, Pixley, Victoria Rifles	41
1863, Roberts, 12th Shropshire	65
1864, Wyatt, London Rifle Brigade	60
1865, Sharman, 4th West York	64
1866, Cameron, A., 6th Inverness	69
1867, Lane, Bristol Rifles	57
1868, Carslake, 5th Somerset	65
1869, Cameron, A., 6th Inverness	71
1870, Humphries, 6th Surrey	66
1871, Humphry, Cambridge University	68

Next in importance, and even more attractive to the visitors, was the Public Schools match for the Ashburton cup. The result was as follows:—Winchester, at both ranges, 313; Rugby, 299; Marlborough, 298; Cheltenham, 297; Harrow, 257; Eton, 251; Rossall, 211. Derby was entered, but did not compete. The Spencer cup competition, which followed upon the last mentioned, was really the second stage of the Public Schools match—viz., seven shots at 500 yards. The winner was Private Cowan, of Cheltenham School, with a total of 23 points. The first stage of the Army and Navy prizes, which consist of £155, divided into fifty awards, was shot at 200 and 500 yards. The first prize, £10, was won by Sergeant Townend, of the second battalion 5th Regiment, and the second, of £5, by Boatswain's Mate Clarke, of her Majesty's ship *Excellent*. The Rifle Derby (sweepstakes) prizes were likewise competed for; the winner of the first prize (half the amount subscribed) being J. Clews, of Renfrew; Mungo Grey, of Ayr, and W. E. Metford, of Bristol, taking the other two—viz., three fifths and two fifths of the whole.

Mr. Edward Ross, the first winner of the Queen's prize, in 1860, proved on Wednesday that, although he has never appeared as such, he has lost no particle of his accuracy of aim. When the first stage of the Albert was completed, Mr. Wilson, of the Ulster Rifle Association, was declared the winner with a total of 82 points. Ross and Larkin were somewhat lower down in the list, with 80 and 78 points respectively; but on Wednesday they pulled up to the first and second place by some of the finest shooting that has been seen in the meeting of this year. The distance for the second stage of the Albert is 1000 yards; the number of shots is fifteen, eight more than are required for the same range at the last stage of the Queen's, and therefore a much severer test. By a succession of eleven bull's-eyes and four centres Mr. Ross brought his total up to 59, out of a possible 60; thus winning the £100 prize. There is no restriction as to rifle or ammunition. This enabled Mr. Ross to shoot with his pet rifle the Metford muzzle-loader, with which he has already won so many victories. Corporal Larkin, of Nova Scotia, with the same rifle, scored only two less, making ten bull's-eyes; Mr. Ward, of Chester, with the Rigby rifle, doing the same; while a third Metford, used by Ensign Kilman, of the 7th Banff, obtained the same. From this Mr. Ross went on to the "any rifle" Wimbledon cup, with two distances, at 600 and 1000 yards, seven shots at each distance. Here the Metford once more came into good play, for at each range Mr. Ross fired his seven bull's-eyes in succession, his score being 56.

The Oxford and Cambridge match was also decided on Wednesday afternoon for the challenge plate presented by the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., and by the late Earl of Derby, K.G., each of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities sending up a team of eight efficient volunteers. The distances were 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each distance. The names of the teams were, for Cambridge—Captain Earl Waldegrave, Captain Wood, Captain Evans, Lieutenant Humphry (captain of the team), Lieutenant Glen, Ensign Lord Inverurie, Ensign Drinkwater, Private Henery. For Oxford—Lieutenant Penrose, Captain Pardoe (captain of the team), Ensign Elgood, Sergeant Benwell, Privates Bruce, Parr, Edwards, and Newton. From the first Cambridge took a decided lead, and kept it throughout the competition, winning by 55 points, the score of Cambridge being 520, and that of Oxford 465. Sergeant Croft, 34th Regiment, won £10 and the Army and Navy challenge cup, on Wednesday, scoring 24 points in seven shots at 600 yards. For Lieutenant-General Eyre's Army prize of £100 two colour-sergeants tied with 48 points in seven shots each at 500 yards. They were Hills and Lewsey, of the 103rd Regiment.

The camp was visited during the latter part of Wednesday by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and General Schenck, with his staff. They were received by Lord and Lady Ducie, by whom they were entertained at dinner at the Cottage.

The chief competition on Thursday was for the Elcho Challenge Shield, between England, Ireland, and Scotland, eight men a side. The teams were:—England—Messrs. Wells, M.P. (captain); Martin Smith, W. Wyatt, Sir A. Holford, Humphry, G. Mille, Redcliffe, Heaton, J. Baker. Scotland—Horatio Ross (captain), Captain Cochrane, Lord Inverurie, Colonel Mitchell, Dr. Mitchell, Captain Kinnear, Captain Finlay, Mr. E. Ross, and Mr. Clews. Ireland—The Duke of Abercorn (captain), Lord Cloncurry, Colonel Cuppage, Messrs. Smyth, Vignoles, Walkington, Pollock, J. Rigby, and Joyce. The distances were 800, 900, and 1000 yards, fifteen shots at each distance. The following were the aggregate scores at 800 yards—Scotland 416, England 407, Ireland 394; at 900 yards—England 421, Ireland 405, Scotland 392. The scores made at 1000 yards had not reached us when we went to press with our Early Edition. In the competition for the merchants' cup, between the Canadian teams, the representatives of the province of Quebec stand first, Nova Scotia second, New Brunswick third, and Ontario fourth.

The Princess of Wales will distribute the prizes this (Saturday) afternoon at four o'clock, and there will be a review afterwards by the Duke of Cambridge.

WHIPPINGHAM CHURCH.

As her Majesty the Queen is now at Osborne House, and is expected to stay there a month, some of our readers will look with the interest of respectful sympathy upon the "Sunday Morning" scene at the door of Whippingham parish church, which is represented in our large Engraving. This church, dedicated to St. Mildred, is situated on the slope of a hill rising above the estuary of the Medina, two miles from the little town of East Cowes, which is, as well as Osborne House, in the parish of Whippingham. The Rev. George Prothero, a Canon of Westminster and Chaplain to the Queen, is Rector of the parish. The church was partly rebuilt by her Majesty in 1855, from the designs of Mr. A. J. Humbert, in the Transitional Norman style, with some modifications; the whole has now been rebuilt. The tower and spire form a graceful object in the landscape. Internally, the chancel is divided from the side aisles by a range of small pointed arches, richly decorated, which stand upon a plinth, screening the part occupied by the Royal family, in some degree, from the sight of the congregation. The neighbouring parsonage was built by two former Incumbents, Dr. Ridley, Lord Eldon's brother-in-law, and Dr. Hook, Dean of Worcester, father of the present Dean of Chichester.



SUNDAY MORNING AT WHIPPINGHAM CHURCH, ISLE OF WIGHT.

The fourteenth annual archery meeting at the Crystal Palace took place last week. The award of prizes was made yesterday week, when it appeared that the greatest gross scores had been made by Mrs. Pinckney, 536, and Mr. Sagar, 746. To each of them a prize of £10 was awarded. Many smaller prizes were given. The competition was brought to a close on Saturday with the usual handicap shooting by ladies at sixty and fifty yards, and by gentlemen on the York round.

Lord Shaftesbury, yesterday week, presided over a conference of the National Temperance Union, at which resolutions were passed advocating the restriction of the trade in intoxicating liquors, and affirming the principle of compensation to licensed victuallers should their houses be suppressed by law.—On Saturday Lord Shaftesbury, in presiding at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan and Provincial Poor-Law Officers Association, expressed his strong conviction that unless the homes of the people were improved the country must some day be overtaken with a moral pestilence which would overwhelm society and bid defiance to all their efforts.

A meeting of English Roman Catholics was held, on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, to protest against the action of the Italian Government towards the Papal authorities and against the recent legislation in the German Parliament in respect of the Jesuits and other teaching orders. The chair was taken by the Duke of Norfolk. Amongst the speakers were Lord Howard of Glossop, Monsignor Capel, the Earl of Denbigh, Archbishop Manning, Sir C. Clifford, and Sir George Bowyer. The resolutions declared that the suppression of religious orders in Rome was a blow struck at their existence throughout the world; and that the recent legislation of the German Empire as it affected the Jesuits was a wrong done to all natural right, and an injury inflicted on all Catholics.

In the metropolis 2172 births and 1285 deaths were registered, the former having been 7 and the latter 191 below the average. Twenty-six persons died from measles, 12 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 58 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever (of which 4 were certified as typhus, 11 as enteric or typhoid, and 5 as simple continued fever), and 148 from diarrhoea. The usual summer epidemic of diarrhoea appears to have set in. The deaths referred to this disease in London, which in the two previous weeks had been 37 and 61, rose last week to 148, of which 121 were of infants under one year, and 16 of children between one and five years. The deaths of seven persons aged ninety years and upwards were registered last week, including that of the widow of a gardener, in Greenwich, whose age was stated at 107 years. The health of the country, from the Registrar-General's report of last week, appears to be remarkably good.

It may be remembered that, some months back, the magnificent old lion of the "Zoo" died, at the ripe old age (for a lion) of twenty—the lion that for two years was one of the principal attractions and favourites of the gardens; the lion with matchless mane, and that measured from the nose to the tip of his tail as much as 9 ft. 1 in.; the lion that Landseer so often painted and modelled, and whose portraits, with slight variations, form the colossi typical of the British lion in Trafalgar-square. Happily, so famous an animal has not entirely disappeared; the skin of his deceased majesty has been "stuffed" to the life by Messrs. Ward and Hatchwell, of 158, Piccadilly. The word "stuffed," however, hardly applies to the new, ingenious, and really artistic process of these naturalists, who, in place of the ordinary soft materials, prepare a model (which becomes very hard and durable) with studious fidelity to anatomical structure; so that, when covered with the skin, the effect, as in this old lion, is singularly spirited and lifelike.

A general meeting of the company of proprietors of Drury-Lane Theatre was held, on Monday, in the saloon of the theatre—Mr. Arden in the chair. Mr. Fladgate, the secretary, read the report of the committee, which stated that the receipts for the eighteen months ending June 30 last amounted to £9689, including the balance of £2534 5s. 8d. The payments amounted to £8573. The receipts comprised the sum of £5000 from Mr. Chatterton for one year's rent, and of £180 for thirty-six extra performances. The payments comprised the sums of £1679 to the Duke of Bedford for rent; of £892 for rates and taxes; and of £2550 to the trustees of the new renters. The architect's report, which stated the various alterations that had been made in the building, and also that a telegraphic wire had been laid from the theatre to the Holborn fire station, was next read. These reports having been adopted, the election of officers was proceeded with.

The sittings of the International Prison Congress were continued on Thursday week. Dr. Mowatt took the chair in the English section; while in the section which assembled in the Law Institute Lady Bowring presided, and Miss Carpenter and Miss Emily Faithfull were amongst the speakers. Yesterday week there was a spirited contention between the advocates of the cellular and the Crofton systems. A large number of the delegates were, during the afternoon, received by the Duchess of Teck, at her Royal Highness's village home at Addlestone. Prince Adolphus of Teck afterwards laid the foundation-stone of a cottage to be called after his name. The ladies and gentlemen who have assisted at the meetings of the congress, with many others who have not done so, dined together in the evening, in the Middle Temple Hall—Sir John Pakington, M.P., presiding. The closing sitting was held last Saturday, in the hall of the Middle Temple, when all the foreign delegates were present. The reports of the French-speaking section and of the International committee were brought up and approved, after which votes of thanks to the master and treasurer of the Middle Temple, to the chairman of the congress, the citizens of London, and the English Government, ended the proceedings.

The first examination, under the new regulations, of candidates for commissions in the Army will be held in January.

It has been resolved to enrol pensioners from the Royal Marines in a reserve under the control of the Admiralty, to be called the Marine Pensioner Reserve.

The Swiss national rifle meeting, which opened on Sunday at Zurich, will, it is said, be the most important ever held in Switzerland. One hundred and ten targets have been erected, and sixty prizes are to be competed for.

On Tuesday the annual fête of Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum was held, before a larger number of visitors, invited by Mr. W. H. Wyatt and the committee of magistrates. There were performances, in which many of the patients took part.

The mail from South America informs us that Guatemala and San Salvador have resolved to expel the Jesuits from their territories, and to confiscate their property "for the good of the State."

As a result of the Royal Warrant regulating the promotion in the scientific corps of the Army, a large number of first captains in the Engineers and Royal Artillery were, on Tuesday night, gazetted as majors.

NEW BOOKS.

Middle-aged London playgoers are grateful to Mr. J. R. Planché for many a pleasant entertainment at several popular theatres. They cannot have forgotten "King Charming," at the Lyceum, in 1850, or "The Yellow Dwarf," with that amazing grotesque performance by Robson, at the Olympic, in 1854. The clever dramatist is also well known to be a learned antiquary, whose researches have been applied more especially to mediæval costume and armour. He holds at present in the Herald's College the important and dignified post of "Somerset Herald," after serving as "Rouge Croix Pursuivant" from 1854 to 1866. In the duty of these offices he has accompanied several missions of high pomp and circumstance to the courts of foreign Sovereigns for presentations of the Order of the Garter. A man of such varied accomplishments, and whose genial character has made him a favourite in the good society of his time, must have a large store of agreeable *Recollections and Reflections*, the title of his autobiography just published (Tinsley Brothers). These two volumes are full of interesting personal anecdotes, which cannot hurt the feelings of the living or the reputation of those departed, and which are related with discretion and good taste. They are combined with a record of the progress of theatrical management from 1818, when Mr. Planché's first burlesque, "Amoroso, King of Little Britain," was represented at Drury Lane. His latest contribution to dramatic literature, "King Christmas, a Fanciful Morality," was given at the Gallery of Illustration a few months ago. Musical amateurs will here find the correspondence of Weber and Mendelssohn with Mr. Planché upon the operas for which he wrote the text. "Oberon" was composed by Weber, expressly for Covent Garden, in 1826, and he came from Germany to superintend its rehearsal shortly before his death, which took place at Sir George Smart's house, in Great Portland-street. The failure of the arrangement with Mendelssohn, in 1838, for an opera to be written upon the subject of King Edward III at the siege of Calais, must be attributed to the composer's doubts or scruples concerning the employment of his genius in work of this kind for the stage. He should, however, in justice both to Mr. Planché and to Messrs. Chappell, have communicated with them more frankly, as soon as he found himself indisposed to execute the task he had undertaken. Along with the fun of the greenrooms and the Garrick Club, which forms an attractive portion of the contents of this book, are serious discussions of practical questions affecting the interests of the Drama, to which Mr. Planché has applied his most earnest consideration. We should be glad to look forward to the realisation of his wishes in a coming age, but the signs of the present are not encouraging. The establishment of the British Archaeological Association, with its yearly meetings in provincial towns, and the arrangement of the Meyrick and the Tower collections of armour, occupy some parts of this autobiography. The marriage ceremonies at the nuptials of the Princess Royal, in 1858, of the Prince of Wales, in 1863, and Princess Louise, in 1871, as well as the Garter Missions to Lisbon and Vienna, in 1858, 1865, and 1867, at which Mr. Planché officially assisted, find their due place in his "Recollections." He completed the seventy-sixth year of his age on Feb. 27, the day of the Royal Thanksgiving at St. Paul's, when we last had the pleasure of seeing him in a public procession. We sincerely wish him as many more years of healthy and happy life as can be expected at the age he has now attained, and we congratulate him on the manner in which his past experiences are told in these volumes. The facsimile engravings of droll sketches by Thackeray, Charles Mathews, Alfred Crowquill, and other friends of the author, offer an additional attraction to the reader.

Whoever consented to "try Lapland," at any rate on paper, will, of course, be induced by the pleasures of memory to take up a volume entitled *Try Cracow and the Carpathians*, by Alexander H. Hutchinson, F.R.G.S., F.G.S., Captain R.A. (Chapman and Hall); and the result, one would be inclined to predict, will not be disappointment. Adventures or experiences are narrated in the same natural, easy, unpretentious and happy manner; and there are seven spirited illustrations besides a "map to show the positions of Kasmak, Schmeks, Neumarkt, and Poprad." There are twelve chapters and four appendices. The appendices contain, severally, "a list of prices at the Hungarian Bad Schmeks, in the Carpathians;" "a list of the Carpathian Flora;" "heights of mountains, lakes, &c., above the sea level;" and "Polish words and sentences," with hints touching pronunciation. The first chapter tells chiefly of preparation, of arriving at Ostend, of the blessing bestowed on the sea, of thirty miles of pear-trees, of Cologne, and Berlin and its zoological gardens and aquarium, and of Breslau, land-crabs, and Polish politics. The second is occupied principally with matters appertaining to Cracow and its inhabitants; and the same may be said of the third. The fourth begins with a description of Neumarkt, together with some remarks about the fishing in its neighbourhood; continues with an account of bridges washed away, rivers crossed at peril, and the Carpathians approached; and ends with the story of an excursion made to the Kosciuszko Thal. The fifth gives information about the ironworks at Zakopani and the workmen, about the flower called "edelweis," about a terrific thunderstorm, about trout-fishing and a consequent sousing, about a medicinal spring with an alarming name, about a guide and mountain climbing, and about certain villagers' "anxiety to become possessed of a copy of the Polish Testament." The sixth will be particularly interesting to ladies, as it sets forth how there was a double wedding of Polish mountaineers, assisted by a priest who was by no means "passing rich" on twenty pounds a year. The seventh shows how the travellers—that is, the author and his wife—went along the southern side of the Carpathians, and seemed to themselves to have dropped from the skies into a "bewitching little place," which was no other than pleasant Schmeks. The eighth is full of Schmeks, the beauties of the Kohlbacher Thal, trout-fishing, buck-shooting or rather buck-missing, gipsies, the Ozardás, fly-fishing near Schlagendorf, and an expedition to the mountains. The ninth refers for the most part to expeditions of great interest in the neighbourhood of Schmeks. In the tenth a farewell is taken of Schmeks, and a spot is reached where "the traveller might with one hand send a cork floating to the Black Sea, and with the other to the Baltic." In the eleventh the author laments the necessity which some future travellers may be under of dashing in a train through the lovely valley of the Waag; arrives at Olmütz, and at a review is struck by three things which he as an artillery officer thinks "we might do well to attend to," and which he specifies at p. 230. The twelfth commences with the remarkably original statement that "Prague is a handsome city," and ends with this cheering assertion: "If the short retrospect of our nine weeks' travel induces any of my readers to exchange the usual Swiss round of Rhine and Rigi for Hungarian climes, I feel confident that neither they nor their purses will regret the decision."

The skilful hand and well-informed mind, the literary power and the worldly experience, which were so remarkable in "The Member for Paris," are equally noticeable in *Men of*

the Second Empire (Smith, Elder, and Co.) Anonymous but able authorship is one of the distinguishing marks of both publications; and in both cases it is quite certain that "no name" is not to be accounted for by either bashfulness or want of real merit. Indeed, the author's tone is almost as suggestive of self-sufficiency as of undoubted power and personal observation and artistic use of pen and ink. The reader is treated to sketches, which have already appeared in the *Pall-Mall Gazette*, of the ex-Emperor Napoleon, of "the Imperialist senator," of "the prelate," of "the Paris" (not parish) "priest," of "the country priest," of "the Imperialist deputy," of "the Opposition deputy," of "the *député du Tiers parti*," of "the speaking Minister," of "the acting Minister," of "the prefect," of "the county Mayor," of "le juge de paix," of "the magistrate," of "the barrister," of "the Field-Marshal," of "the private soldier," of "the playwright," of "the novelist," and of "the journalist." The author is a satirist of the bitter but somewhat light and not unpleasant stamp, and he has the gift of appearing to write, even if the appearance be only assumed, as a man who on the other side of the Atlantic would be called "well posted." His bias and his method of computation may be best shown by a short quotation from his preface:—"The glorious results," says he, of the first Bonaparte's reign may be summed up in two lines—a million Frenchmen slain, two invasions, three provinces lost, and a hundred million pounds tagged on to the national debt; and the second Bonaparte's legacy is not less commendable: "two provinces lost, a Communist revolution, and the national debt increased by five hundred million pounds!" A practical view, no doubt, and worthy, whispers the shade of Napoleon I., of a shining light amongst a nation of shop-keepers.

The system of conducting diplomatic negotiations by the Ministers of the Crown without consulting Parliament is attended with obvious perils and liable to serious abuses, though it might be difficult to invent any other constitutional method of transacting foreign business that would not be equally dangerous in unfaithful or unskilful hands. Mr. Henry Otley has examined this subject, both historically and controversially, in a treatise on *The Errors and Mischiefs of Modern Diplomacy* (Chapman and Hall), the second part of which is devoted to the lamentable blunders of our Foreign Office in the treaty of last year for the arbitration settlement of the Alabama claims, and in the dispute which has since arisen upon the interpretation of that treaty. Many of his readers, while sorrowfully admitting the truth of his complaint on this occasion, will perhaps be inclined to doubt whether a pacific settlement of the international equity suit could have been more readily obtained by debating every proposal in the two Houses at Westminster; and they will remember that the deliberations of the United States Senate at Washington have done no good to the cause of peace. The selection of the gentlemen appointed to represent this country in the Joint High Commission was unfortunate, because they had no previous experience of that kind of work, and they had little personal force. But we leave Mr. Otley to make the most of the failure of a diplomatic procedure in this instance, and of the inconsistencies which he detects in our foreign policy under Lords Palmerston and Russell. The practical suggestion of a remedy for these inconveniences is yet to be sought.

The late Bishop Esaias Tegner, author of the "Children of the Lord's Supper," who is styled by Longfellow "the glory and boast of Sweden, and first among all her poets, living or dead," is now more fully made known to English readers through a translation of *The Tale of Frithiof*, by Captain H. Spalding of the 104th Fusiliers (Murray). This work, pronounced by Longfellow "one of the most remarkable poems of the age," is founded upon the ancient national legend, which relates the exploits of the hero Frithiof, son of Thorsten, a brave youth brought up at the Court of King Belé; his love of the fair Princess Ingeborg, whose hand is denied him by her brother King Helgé; his voyage to the realm of Angantyr, in the magic barque Ellida; his rage when he comes back and finds that his castle has been ruined and his bride given to another; the burning of Balder's temple, the exile of Frithiof, and his wild life on the sea as a roving outlaw, with Björn, his faithful comrade; then his visit to the old King Ring, who has married Ingeborg, and his virtuous resistance to temptation; the death of Ring in due time, and the reward of Frithiof's constancy, with his reconciliation to Ingeborg's kindred, and to the offended deity Balder. It is a fine story, and is told with great spirit by Tegner, whose language Captain Spalding has rendered into English, preserving the metrical forms of the original. These are different in each of the twenty-four sections into which the poem is divided; so that the task of versification in English must have required a high degree of skill. The translator is to be congratulated on the success with which he has performed it, making an acceptable contribution to our acquaintance with the best literature of foreign nations.

Stories of English domestic life in country towns and villages, with a big house and park in the neighbourhood, the baronet's or the squire's, with the parson, the lawyer, the doctor, and the maiden ladies of local society, and with the farmer, the poacher, and gamekeeper, their boys and girls, their horses, bulls, and cows, and sometimes their dogs, are never out of fashion. *Mabel Heron*, in three volumes (Chapman and Hall), by Mr. Edward Peacock, author of "Ralf Skirlaugh," is a fair example of this class. Mr. Peacock's tone is that of a gentleman, with tokens of unassuming scholarship in his literary and historical allusions; but he has also the talent of conducting a plot in fiction with moderate success. The interest of this one turns upon the separation of Mabel from her mother, the divorced wife of the profligate John Heron, who contrives to keep both Mrs. Heron and the daughter in ignorance of each other's continued existence, having left the former in America and placed the latter in seclusion with her widowed aunt at Haverholme. The intrigues of a knavish attorney, one Readhead, and an impudent, meddling parish clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Chesham, would endanger the happiness of Mabel's life, but for the unfailing presence and ready help of Bill Foster. He is a singular, compound sort of hero; a cross between the rough, rustic Hercules, who avenges wrongs with fist or cudgel, and the urbane amateur detective, who pries into the guilty secrets of complex fraud. Of course there is a generous young lover, whose name is Edward Fulbeck. The inevitable baronetcy and grand ancestral mansion are looming in the distance upon the Cheviot Hills.

The Suffolk volunteers have encamped on Gunton Denes, near Lowestoft, and on Thursday they had a brigade field-day.

A handsome silver tankard has been presented to the non-commissioned officers of the 7th Dragoon Guards by the inhabitants of Norwich, "as a mark of respect and esteem." Prominent on the list of subscribers were the names of the Mayor, the Sheriff, and Sir S. Bignold.



THE BURMESE EMBASSY

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.

The members of the Special Embassy from the King of Burmah to the Queen of Great Britain, who have been presented to her Majesty, and have shown themselves at several public ceremonies and entertainments in London, are persons of some consideration. Their names and titles, or those of the principal men, are these—Mengyee Maha Sathoo Kenwoon Mengyee, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Burmah; Maha Meulha Kyoden Paden Woondouk (Minister of State, second grade), Attaché to the Embassy; Maha Mengyan Rajah Phungyet Woondouk (Minister of State, second grade), Attaché to the Embassy; Meulha Bayathoo, Seraydangyee (Secretary to the Embassy), and Mr. Edmund Jones, Agent to the King of Burmah. The political agent of the British Indian Government at the Court of Mandalay, Major M'Mahon, is now in England, and is attached to the Burmese Embassy during its stay here, by orders of the India Office. His Excellency the Ambassador is one of the chief pillars of the State in Burmah. He is a man of high literary attainments, and has the reputation of being one of the best Pali scholars in the kingdom. His urbanity and agreeable manners have made him deservedly popular among all foreigners with whom he has come into contact. The Paden Woondouk was in England last year, and speaks and writes English fluently. The Phungyet Woondouk was educated in Paris, where he took several high degrees, and holds a diploma from the French Government. He also speaks English, and is universally liked for his amiable and courteous manners. The Seraydangyee is the secretary of the Embassy, and holds the same appointment to the High Court. His wit and good-humour make him a general favourite. He speaks only a few words of English, which he makes the most of. Mr. Edmund Jones is a merchant of London and Burmah, who enjoys a high position of trust at the Court of Mandalay, and, with an experience of eighteen years in the country, has been

found to be of considerable service to that Government.

The Embassy has received the most flattering marks of attention from our Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the nobility. The members seem to be making themselves thoroughly acquainted with our manners and customs, and we hope they will find cause to speak well of us when they return to Burmah. In the arrangement of portraits engraved the Ambassador himself appears with Major M'Mahon at his right hand, and Mr. Edmund Jones at his left; the Secretary to the Embassy, and the Paden Woondouk and Phungyet Woondouk, are shown above.

THE LATE
COLONEL SYKES, M.P.

THE LATE COLONEL SYKES, M.P.

We have recorded the death of Colonel William Henry Sykes, M.P. for Aberdeen, which took place at his London residence, Albion-street, Hyde Park, on the 16th ult., in the eighty-third year of his age. He was born in 1790, and entered the Bombay army in 1804. He served under Lord Lake at the first siege of Bhurtpoor, in 1805, and commanded a native regiment at the battles of Kirkee and Poona, in 1817-18, besides taking part in other military operations. Having retired from the East India Company's service in 1837, with the rank of Colonel, he was elected one of the home directors of that body in 1840, and continued as such until the abolition of the Court of Directors, in 1859, having been deputy chairman since 1856, and annually elected chairman of the shareholders since 1858. Colonel Sykes was Lord Rector of Marischal College and the University of Aberdeen in 1854, and was chairman of the Society of Arts in 1856; in 1858 he was elected president of the Royal Asiatic Society, and of the Statistical Society of London in 1863. He was first elected M.P. for Aberdeen in April, 1857, and was unopposed in all the subsequent elections. As a legislator he was chiefly known for his advocacy of the claims of Indian officers. He was the author

of several works and statistical papers on India and China. Colonel Sykes was the only son of the late Samuel Sykes, Esq., of Friezing Hall, Yorkshire. He married, in 1821 Elizabeth, youngest daughter of William Hay, Esq., of Rennistown, N.B., by whom he had two sons, both of whom are officers in the Bombay cavalry.

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Caldesi.

"MEDEA."

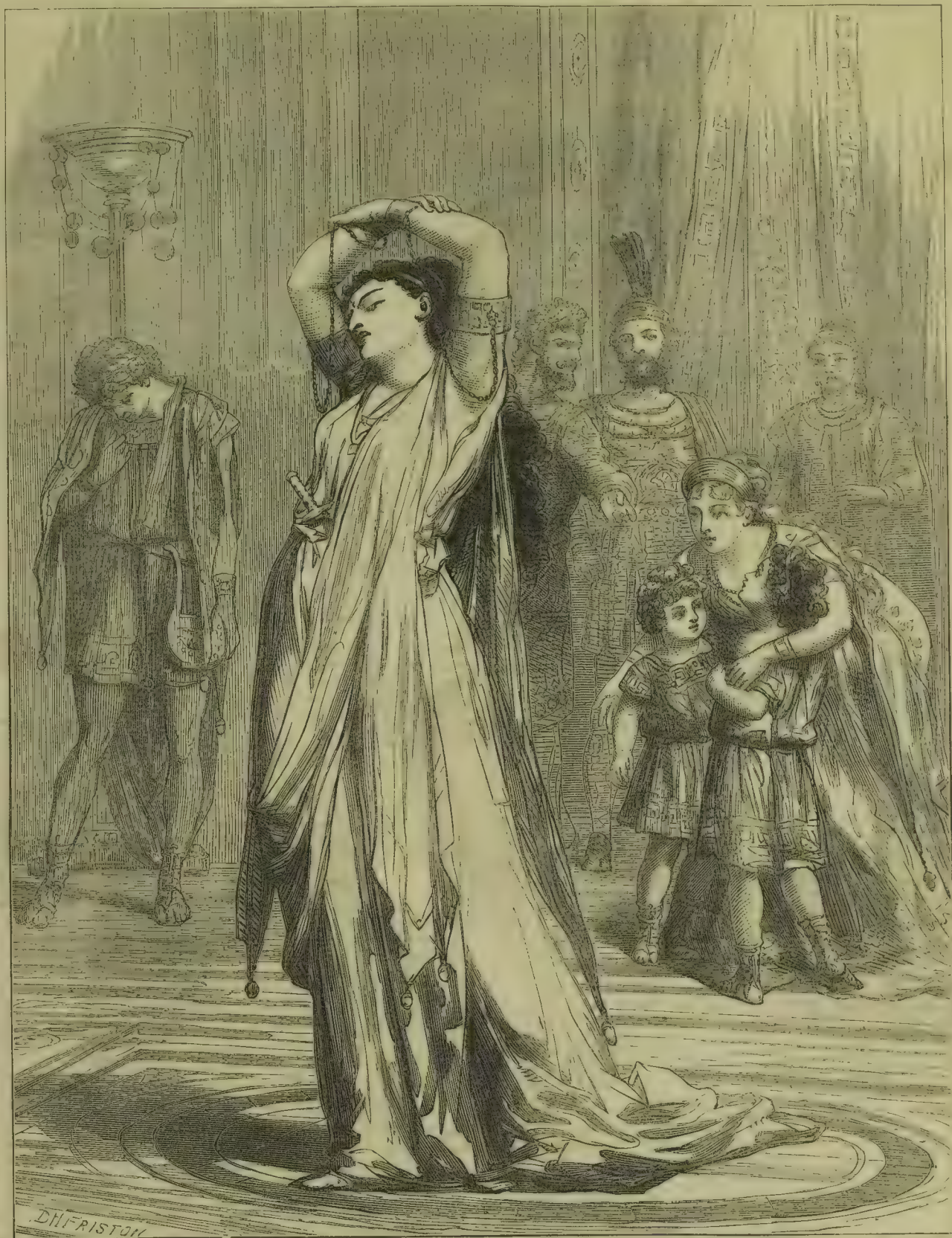
Miss Bateman is well received at the Lyceum in her new character. If she be unequal to the severe dignity of the classical Medea, she, nevertheless, shines in the display of motherly emotion. In this respect Miss Bateman has had several opportunities of displaying the tendency of her genius. Children bore an important part in the dramas of "Leah" and "Mary Warner," and are but repeated in "Medea." Our illustration represents the actress in her most striking pose. Finding that the sons of Jason are affectionately inclined towards his new wife, Medea's indignation knows no bounds, and she throws herself into an attitude of almost insupportable agony. Our Artist in this has shown the celebrated actress at her best.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS AT BERMONDSEY.

These school-buildings have been erected at the cost of Mr. William Boutcher, as a memorial of his wife, who died in January, 1870. The schools have recently been opened; the Earl of Shaftesbury presided on the occasion. The building surrounds three sides of a spacious court yard, approached from the Grange-road. The boys' school is in the shape of the letter L, and comprehends the whole of the left wing and the ground floor of the main building. The girls' school is immediately above the boys' school, but does not extend into the wing. The infants' school is on the ground floor, in the right wing, and the master's house is at the end of the wing. The accommodation is for 700 children—300 boys, 200 girls, and 200 infants. The building is of handsome appearance, in the Gothic style, and has open timbered roofs. The interior is remarkable for its light and cheerful aspect. The architect was Mr. Joseph Gale, of Bermondsey-street; Messrs. Browne and Robinson were the builders.

ETON AND HARROW CRICKET-MATCH.

The forty-seventh yearly contest between the representative cricket-players of Eton and Harrow Schools took place at Lord's Ground, St. John's-wood, on Friday and Saturday last week. The first match between Eton and Harrow took place in 1805. There are no scores extant of matches played between that date and 1818, although several are known to have taken place. With occasional omissions, these contests were carried on down to 1837, since which time there has been no interruption to their regularity. The last three matches, preceding this year, have been won by Eton, and the general summing up shows the light blues to have won twenty-two,



SCENE FROM "MEDEA IN CORINTH," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

and the dark blues twenty, exclusive of the 1857 match, which was disputed. Four matches have been drawn. The Eton eleven have again won in this year's match, having six wickets yet in reserve when scoring one more

were the Prince and Princess of Wales. Their Royal Highnesses, attended by General Probyn and the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, came in an open carriage, and stayed an hour. Many of the high nobility and persons well known in fashionable

society were also present. A few of the less distinguished lookers-on at this interesting game are shown in the Engraving on our front page.

At the meeting of the Social Science Congress in September, in Plymouth and Devonport, the subjects for discussion will include, in the health department—1, "What are the principles on which a comprehensive measure for the improvement of sanitary laws should be based?" 2, "What steps should be taken to guard against sewage poisoning?" 3, "What means can be adopted to prevent the pollution of rivers?" The proposition to discuss the means by which a knowledge of sanitary science should be promulgated was not entertained. In the economy and trade department it was resolved to initiate discussions on direct and indirect taxation, on local taxation and administration, on the condition of the agricultural labourer, and on outdoor relief to paupers.



ST. MARY MAGDALEN NATIONAL SCHOOLS, BERMONDSEY.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Something like nine race-meetings last week was decidedly "too much of a good thing," and it is not surprising that the quality of the sport suffered. At Nottingham the performance of Sudeley brought him into prominent notice for the Goodwood Stakes, and Tynemouth, who won a Biennial, would also have found backers, had not his running in the Queen's Plate shown his inability to stay. Tourbillon, a dark youngster in M. Lefevre's huge team, made a very creditable début by cantering home for the Fourth Biennial before Lord of the Mines, the Tester, and Donna Julia. The defeat of the luckless Albert Victor in the Cup was the chief feature of the Liverpool meeting. Indian Ocean, another animal much addicted to running second, won; but, as Mr. Cartwright's horse was conceding him a year and 20lb. and the ground was very heavy, his defeat made little difference in the Goodwood Cup quotations.

A second attempt at holding a race meeting in Alexandra Park was made on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The first experiment was tried in 1868; but the rapacity of the management disgusted everyone, and the affair was a failure. Now, however, the charges are moderate, and the course, though too small to be really good, has been greatly improved, and there was a large and remunerative attendance on both days. King George, an own brother to the Oaks winner, Gamos, won the principal two-year-old stake; and the Alexandra Cup fell to M. Lefevre by the aid of Drummond, who was backed at a short price for the Derby, and disposed of Bauernfanger and Corisande with consummate ease.

The once famous light-weight, Kenyon, died on Saturday last, at the early age of twenty-three. He had his first winning mount in 1862, and his rise in his profession was singularly rapid, as in 1866, his most successful year, he scored no less than 120 victories; and in 1867 and 1868 he respectively won 108 and 110 races. As his weight increased he naturally had fewer mounts, and last season stood very low on the list with only sixteen wins. The Goodwood Stakes and Doncaster Cup on Rama, the Middle Park Plate on Green Sleeves, the City and Suburban on Delight, the Stewards' Cup on Tibthorpe, and the Goodwood and Brighton Cups on Speculum, were some of his greatest triumphs. His honesty and integrity were never questioned; and, but for being in too great a hurry to "get home"—unfortunately a very common fault with light-weights—his riding was wonderfully finished and good.

The entries for the Derby, Oaks, and St. Leger of 1874 closed last week; and, as will be seen from the accompanying table (for which we are indebted to the *Sportsman*), they show a very gratifying increase on those of the last two years. Mr. Johnstone, Count Lagrange, Mr. "Drummond," General Peel, and Lord Falmouth are very strongly represented, and it is pleasant to note that the Duke of Hamilton again appears in the list with five Derby candidates.

	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
Derby ..	263	276	266	217	191	202	217
Oaks ..	216	201	198	180	175	139	189
St. Leger ..	242	261	245	219	196	193	204
Total ..	720	728	709	616	562	534	610

The annual contest for the Wingfield Sculls, which is rowed over the championship course, from Putney to Mortlake, took place last Friday week. W. Fawcus, of the Tynemouth R.C., was the holder, and C. C. Knollys, of Oxford, the only challenger. As the latter had recently won the Diamond Sculls at Henley, in the course of which competition Fawcus clearly showed that he had lost all his brilliant form of last year, the race was regarded as a foregone conclusion for the Oxford man, and excited very little interest. After going about two hundred yards, Knollys showed in front, led by ten lengths at Hammersmith Bridge, and eventually won by nearly a quarter of a mile, in spite of some bad steering. Kingston Regatta, which took place last Saturday, did not attract many spectators. W. Chillingworth, of the Ino R.C., took the Senior Sculls, and the Senior Fours fell to the London R.C. crew, after a capital race with Kingston.

The interest which was felt in the international yacht-race from Havre was greatly marred by the withdrawal of the Sappho and the Cambria, which left the race to three English and seven French yachts. The result was a decided triumph for England, as the Kriemhilda, Iona, and the Livonia came in in the order named, the Iona and the Livonia taking the first and second prizes respectively by time allowance.

The Eton and Harrow cricket-match, which was played at Lord's at the end of last week, was as great a gala as ever, and upwards of 30,000 spectators were present on the two days. An illustration and a full account of the match appear elsewhere, so that we only need state that, after a close contest in the first innings, Eton won easily by six wickets. At the Oval, Surrey beat Middlesex by seven wickets; and in the north Yorkshire succumbed to Lancashire by forty-two runs. The scoring in the latter match was small; but for Middlesex Mr. I. D. Walker made a fine 88; while, on the side of Surrey, Pooley (52) and Messrs. Chenery, Strachan, and Game, all did well.

A meeting in furtherance of the Mayo Memorial Fund was held at Liverpool on Monday—under the presidency of the Mayor—at which upwards of £150 was subscribed. We understand that a subscription-list has been started at Manchester with the same object.

LAW AND POLICE.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, an action has been raised by the Earl of Mar against the Earl of Kellie for the recovery of the entailed estates of Mar at Alloa.

A severe judgment against possibly over-zealous trustees has been delivered by Vice-Chancellor Malins. A young lady, having a share in £7000 left in 1846 by Philip Elliot, of Neath, in Glamorgan, in trust for his brother, and his brother's children after his death, had been refused payment by the trustees on grounds bitterly denounced at the bar. She had gone to Australia, and on her return, eight years ago, had entered an Anglican sisterhood—a circumstance on which were founded several of the trustees' objections to paying over the money. Judgment was given against the trustees, whether or not the young lady had assigned her property to her sisterhood; and, as they had acted without justification, they were called upon to indemnify the petitioner to the last farthing of expenses.

At the Warwick Assizes, yesterday week, the daughter of a farmer obtained £250 damages for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant, a farmer, was shown to have purchased recently a farm which cost £500.

The affairs of the Tipperary Bank have again been before the Master of the Rolls in Dublin on an appeal as to whether the official manager of the bank was entitled, under the terms of the deed of settlement of that institution, to recover against the administrators of the late John Sadleir a sum of £291,000 as a debt of specialty. The Master held that the recovery could be made of this sum as a debt of specialty, and the appeal was brought by the representative of John Eyre. His Honour reversed the order of the Master, making a special rule as to costs.

Mr. David S. Ker was examined in the Dublin Court of Bankruptcy on Tuesday. He was described as an hotel-keeper at Montalto, Ballynahinch, in the county of Down. His income at one time was £30,000 a year, and for some years he was member of Parliament for Downpatrick. His liabilities are estimated at between £200,000 and £300,000.

Mr. Justice Keogh arrived at Enniskillen last Saturday, and opened the commission for the county of Fermanagh. In reply to a strong and unanimous address of sympathy and confidence which had been voted by the grand jury, his Lordship claimed no merit for having done simply his duty. His attitude would be one of patient endurance, and he would never be influenced by any attempt at intimidation. The grand jury of Meath have passed a resolution protesting against the continued attacks on Justice Keogh. Replying to an address from the Tyrone grand jury, on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Keogh stated that he should not stoop to explain or justify anything he had said or done, nor would he surrender his trust to the dictates or menaces, secret or open, of any person, body, or power. "Without distinction of person, profession, or class, I shall continue faithfully and fearlessly to administer and expound the law of England, and no other."—Five men of the Kerry regiment of militia were tried on Tuesday, before Mr. Baron Deasy, for riot and assault on the police on the occasion of burning Mr. Justice Keogh in effigy. Three of the accused were convicted, and the learned Baron sentenced them to terms of imprisonment ranging between six months and a fortnight.

On opening the assizes at Kilkenny, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald was presented with a pair of white gloves, there being no criminals for trial, and it was stated at the same time that a similar ceremony had been performed at the last visit of the Judges.

At Chelmsford Assizes, last week, a prisoner who pleaded guilty to a charge of breaking into a church to steal, delivered to Mr. Baron Martin a brief written address, which commenced with this appeal:—"My Lord,—I have been over eighteen weeks a prisoner waiting for my trial. If it impresses your kind judgment in my favour I shall be ever thankful, and I will bring you as fine a bird for a present as ever was brought from India next voyage." The reading of this excited, of course, much merriment. It was evidently meant in all simplicity, and the Judge laughed as heartily as any one. The learned Judge sentenced him only to three months' imprisonment, observing, "But, mind, you must not bring me that bird."

A man was charged at the Hammersmith Police Court, on Saturday, with a theft from his sister-in-law; but, the evidence being inconclusive, he was discharged. The Sheriffs' and County Court officers were waiting to arrest the defendant on the anticipation of the charge breaking down, and on his liberation, the reporter says, a singular scene took place. "As the defendant moved from one end of the dock to the other the officers were on the other side moving in the same direction. Suddenly the door of the clerk's private room was opened by a friend of the prisoner, who immediately darted through, and it was closed, and the key turned in front of the officers. The door was, however, at once opened by the officers, and there was a general rush into the court. A hot pursuit then commenced after the prisoner, who escaped into the shed. He was followed into the main road and captured."

Mr. Edwin Merritt Williams was fined £100, at Bow-street, last Saturday, for keeping a house "for the purpose of receiving money as a consideration upon certain events and contingencies in relation to horse-racing." The specific charge was in connection with the "Cashalton Circular Spec."

Under pretence of selling a newspaper, Patrick Molloy, an ill-conditioned lad of eighteen years, picked the pocket of a customer of a gold watch. A bystander, however, captured him as he was making off, and Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow, sitting at the Mansion House on Tuesday, sent him for trial.

At the Hammersmith Police Court, on Wednesday, the charge of violation of duty against three policemen, in having handcuffed a prisoner to a mounted pistol, was fully investigated. One of them was fined 20s., and the others 10s. each, the magistrate dealing with the case as an error of judgment.

Two German touters were convicted at Southampton, on Saturday, of robbing German emigrants en route for New York, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and two years' imprisonment respectively. The former (named Levy) has hanged himself in the gaol.

David Smith, who was mate of the brigantine Mary Ida, was tried at Winchester Assizes, on Thursday week, for attempting to murder William Lloyd, one of the crew, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

The Essex poisoning case—in which a farmer's daughter, who, it is alleged, fell madly in love with one of her father's labourers, and poisoned his wife in order to marry him, is charged as a murderess—came to an abrupt termination on Tuesday morning, the prisoner having become a mother during the night. The jury were consequently discharged, and the case was adjourned till Oct. 23.

The Coroner's inquiry touching the death of Mrs. Squire and her daughter, who were murdered at Hoxton last week, was resumed on Tuesday, when several witnesses were examined. The evidence adduced was chiefly connected with the discovery of the murder and the appearances of the bodies, nothing having been brought to light which will lead to the discovery of the murderer. Police-Inspector Ramsay had caused the crial to be dragged, and found a plated silver tankard, which he states had evidently been stolen and thrown into the water. As a melancholy sequel to the tragedy, it is reported that a surviving daughter of Mrs. Squire, under the influence of mental depression, which is believed to be hereditary in the family, has cut her throat, and may not recover.

To-day, the 20th inst., is the last day for the payment of rates and taxes due to Jan. 5, to enable voters in boroughs to be put upon the register. Notices of claims are to be made in counties on or before July 20, and in boroughs by Aug. 25. The lists are made up in counties on or before July 31, and on the same day in boroughs; notices of objections in counties on or before Aug. 20 and Aug. 25 in boroughs. The courts of revision are to be held in counties between Sept. 20 and Oct. 31, and in boroughs between Sept. 15 and Oct. 31.

The catalogue has been printed of the valuable library presented by the widow of the late Mr. William Salt, F.S.A., to the county of Stafford. The library is in two sections. The first comprises about 2000 volumes, mostly on subjects relating to the earlier history of Staffordshire; also 2000 State proclamations and Orders in Council; besides a number of old tracts, pamphlets, sermons, newspapers, etchings, and engravings relating to or illustrating the towns, villages, and worthies of the shire. The other section comprises a large number of MSS., ancient deeds, and autograph letters. The library will shortly be deposited in the county town, where suitable premises, the gift of Mr. T. Salt, M.P., are being prepared for its reception.

Last Saturday Lord Frederick Cavendish presided at the summer fête of the Home for Little Boys, near Farningham, in Kent. There were also present the Bishop of Rochester, the Prince Imperial of France, Mr. Illingworth, M.P., and a great number of gentlemen who take an interest in promoting agencies for the maintenance, education, and industrial training of children who, but for this care, would be likely to add to our criminal population. The special feature of the day was the laying of the foundation-stone of a new school, the gift of townsmen of Bradford, Yorkshire, and to be called the "Bradford School." At luncheon, in a few well-chosen sentences, spoken in excellent English, the Prince Imperial proposed "Success to the Home," and the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales, its patrons. His Imperial Highness had an enthusiastic reception.

Appley Towers, near Ryde, with the picturesque grounds and adjoining property, have passed into the hands of the Right Hon. Sir William Hutt, who thus becomes repossessed of a portion of the estates long owned by his family in that part of the Isle of Wight. The price given is stated to be £60,000. The estate of Allardice, in Kincardineshire, has been purchased at auction, in Edinburgh, for Viscount Arbuthnott, at the price of £42,500. The Freeby Estate, near Melton Mowbray, comprising 2380 acres, producing an income of £4250 per annum, has been sold privately by Messrs. Chinnock, Galsworthy, and Chinnock, for £141,000.—It is stated that the Duke of Cleveland has bought Mr. Milbank's reversionary interest to his estates in Yorkshire, and that he gives the member for the North Riding £200,000 down and £20,000 a year.—The freehold site of the Church of St. Mildred, Poultry, in the heart of the city of London, occupying an area of 2293 square feet, was sold last week, by tender, for £46,105, or at the rate of £20 2s. per square foot, to the Gresham Life Assurance Society.

THUNDERSTORMS.

A thunderstorm, accompanied by brilliant lightning, occurred in London on Thursday evening last week, but, like all the storms which have visited the metropolis this year, it was of short duration.

Numerous despatches from the northern and midland counties say that the storm was in those parts of the country much more severe, and lasted a longer time. At Barnsley it continued for upwards of four hours, and so much rain fell that several streets were impassable on foot for hours. The floods washed the embankment down at Cryglestone Tunnel, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, between Barnsley and Wakefield, and stopped all trains after four o'clock. A terrific storm, accompanied by a deluge of rain, passed over Bolton and the neighbourhood yesterday week, doing great damage. The waterworks in course of construction by the Corporation were inundated to the depth of twenty feet. The offices of the contractors, as well as the puddle-waggons and working plant, were washed away, and the cottages of some workpeople were submerged to the bed-room windows and their furniture carried away. Sough tunnel, on the Bolton and Blackburn line, was flooded, and no trains were able to pass through after noon. The line between Bolton and Bury was also submerged to a considerable extent, and presented the appearance of a river. Several houses have been struck by lightning. South and Mid Lincolnshire was early yesterday week visited by a severe storm. Commencing at two p.m. on Thursday, it culminated at the same hour on the following morning, the thunder being terrific, and the lightning one incessant sheet of intensely brilliant flame for many hours. At Louth a man was killed. In Dunsby Fen the farm premises of Mr. Casswell were struck and fired by lightning, a valuable stack of produce being burned. The damage to wheat and hay crops is incalculable. At Meltham, near Huddersfield, in the evening, the streets were rendered impassable by rain. Three horses were killed by lightning, and two drivers injured beyond hope of recovery. One ghastly incident is reported from Manchester, where a graveyard was submerged and many bodies were washed away.

It is stated that the forces to be engaged on each side of the contending armies at the autumn manoeuvres will be composed as nearly as possible of the following strength—viz., Artillery, 1200; engineers, 500; infantry, 6700; yeomanry, 100; army reserve, first class, 100; auxiliary forces, 3500; army service corps, 750; staff (43 control officers), 95. Each army will endeavour to proceed to Salisbury Plain, and a series of battles will be fought on the way thither. They will arrive there on Aug. 31. The militia regiments ordered to take part in the manoeuvres are the Edmonton Rifles (2nd Middlesex), Aberdeenshire Highlanders, South Down Light Infantry, 1st West York, 3rd Lancashire Light Infantry, Kilkenny Fusiliers, and the South Gloucester.

The commodious and costly infirmary presented to inhabitants of Banbury by Mr. John Henry Horton was formally opened, on Wednesday afternoon, by the Bishop of Oxford, in the presence of a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. The infirmary, which has been named after the founder, as a token of gratitude on the part of the town, stands in thirteen acres of land, abutting the Oxford turnpike-road, about a mile out of Banbury, and commands some charming views across a piece of country beautifully undulated and wooded. In addition to this, the situation is a remarkably healthy one, and in every way adapted to the purposes to which it has been applied. The total cost of the ground and building—both given by Mr. Horton—is £10,000.

A new Chinese frigate constructed at the Kiangnan arsenal, Shanghai, was launched recently. The *North China Herald* believes that this is the largest ship ever built in China. The gross measurement is about 2700 tons. The engines, of 400 nominal horse power, but capable of working up to 1800, have also been made in China, together with all the pumps, capstans, &c., required for use on board. It is expected that, when complete, the ship's draught of water will be about 20 ft., with a displacement of 2690 tons, and twelve nautical miles speed per hour. The battery will comprise twenty-six 40-pounder rifle guns and two 90-pounders, also rifled. This ship shows that the Chinese have really made great advancement within the last four years. Only four foreigners have had to do with the construction—viz., naval architect, engineer, draughtsman, and shipwright. All the work has been done by Chinese artisans, in good style.

The Civil Court at Caen was recently engaged in the trial of a suit relating to the will of one Antonio Mellerio. The testator was one of the two sons of a well-known jeweller in that part of France, from whom he inherited considerable property. He declined to join his brother in continuing the business, and for some time pursued a free course of living. Upon his mother's death, however, Antonio Mellerio was stricken with remorse, and in his despair, after burning all his letters, he voluntarily thrust his hands into the fire, causing such injuries that he lost the use of them for ever afterwards. From that time he devoted himself to acts of charity, and at last terminated his existence by suicide. After his death two wills were found, by which he left all his property to be divided between Anna Debacker and the community of the Faithful Virgin, an institu-

tion for providing for poor orphan children. The total amount of the property thus disposed of was about 1,100,000*l*. The relatives of the deceased disputed the will upon the ground of insanity. The Court decided that there were no grounds for annulling the will, and therefore gave judgment in favour of its validity.

The Council of Legal Education have awarded the following exhibitions to the undermentioned students of the value of thirty guineas each, to endure for two years:—*Constitutional Law and Legal History*, Mr. George Serrell, student of Lincoln's Inn; *Jurisprudence, Civil and International Law*, Mr. William Duthoit, student of the Inner Temple; *Equity*, Mr. George Serrell, student of Lincoln's Inn; the *Common Law*, Mr. John Gilbert Kotze, student of the Inner Temple; the *Law of Real Property, &c.*, Mr. George Serrell, student of Lincoln's Inn. The Council of Legal Education have also awarded the following exhibitions of the value of twenty guineas each, to endure for two years, but to merge on the acquisition of a superior exhibition:—*Equity*, Mr. Robert Welch Mackreth, student of Lincoln's Inn; the *Common Law*, Mr. Sidney Woolf, student of the Middle Temple; the *Law of Real Property, &c.*, Mr. Sidney Woolf, student of the Middle Temple.

Mr. Frank Sharpe committed suicide in Kensington Gardens on Monday morning, by shooting himself with a revolver. The deceased was about twenty-three years old. At the inquest evidence was given showing that he had acted very strangely at times towards his friends; that he had no pecuniary troubles, and that his mind must have given way before a growing melancholia. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased committed suicide while in an unsound state of mind."—In consequence of having a disagreement with the officer of the mess, Colour-Sergeant Curran, of the 3rd Buffs, committed suicide by blowing out his brains, on Saturday morning, at Fort Burgoyne, Dover.—Mr. Erasmus Saunders, of Westbrook Park, Dorchester, a county magistrate, committed suicide last week. He was found by his wife in his bed-room with his throat cut and a razor lying by his side. He was forty-eight years of age, and had been in full physical health, although it is supposed his mind was affected.

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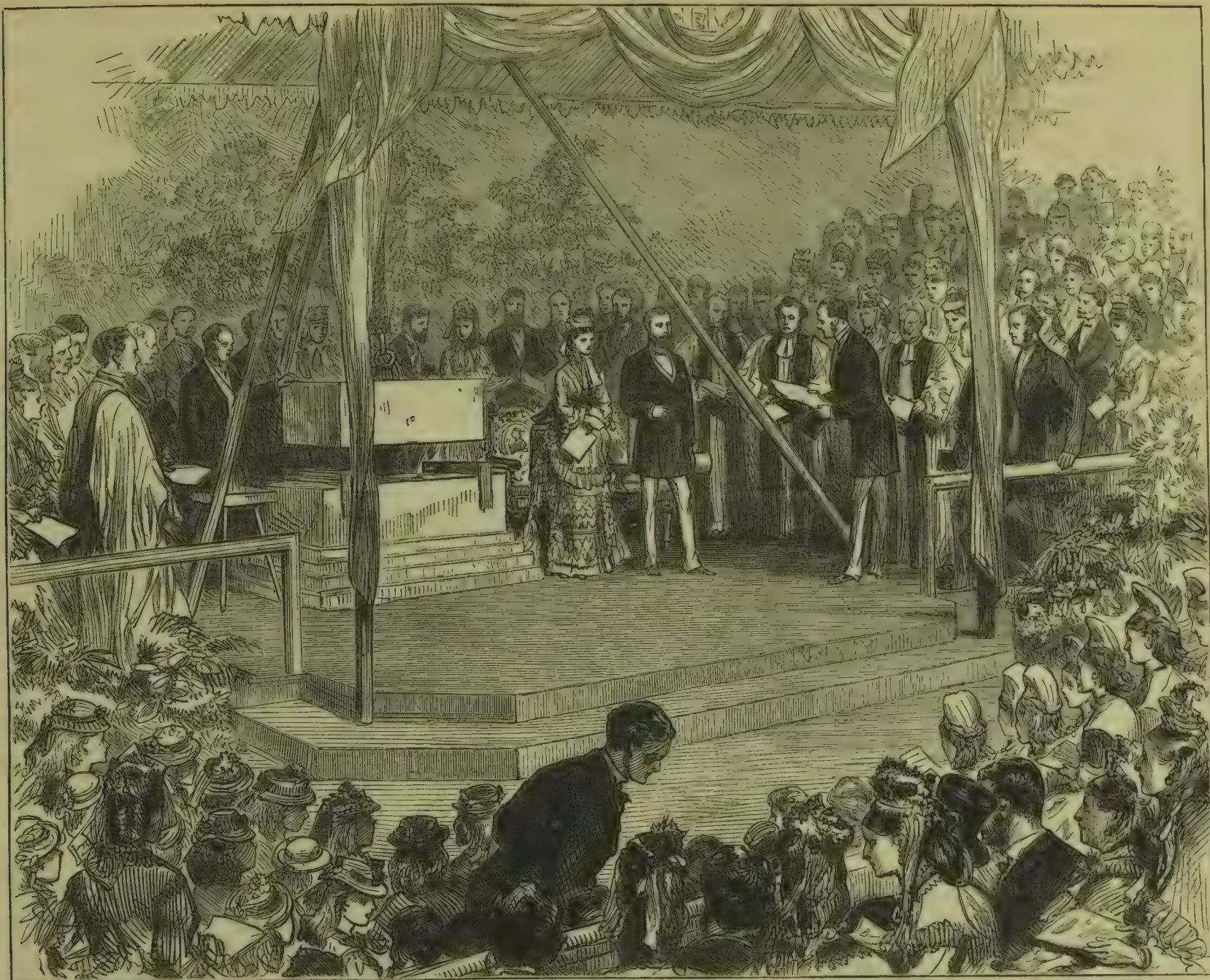
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THE PRINCESS OF WALES LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.



SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION AT TRADESTON FLOUR-MILLS, GLASGOW.

THE EXPLOSION AT GLASGOW.

The terrible disaster, on Tuesday week, at the Tradeston flour-mills, in Commerce-street, Glasgow, was noticed in our last. The buildings destroyed by the explosion and fire were occupied by Messrs. Matthew Muir and Sons. They consisted of grain-stores and a flour-mill, the former of which had a frontage to Commerce-street of 200 ft. and of 100 ft. to Clyde-place; while the latter had a frontage to Commerce-street of 45 ft. The buildings were five stories high, with sunk flat and attics. In the mill were thirty-two pairs of stones, with two engines, of the combined horse power of 400, which were supplied with steam by three boilers. The stores were capable of containing sixty thousand bolls of wheat. To the north of the mill, forming the north-east corner of Commerce-street and Clyde-place, was a three-story building, the upper flats of which were occupied as dwelling-houses, the ground floor in the corner being used as a spirit-shop. The cause of the explosion is not precisely known; but it was immediately followed by a fire, which raged during three hours and which completely destroyed the buildings, with their contents. More than a dozen persons lost their lives—namely, seven men, who were millers or mill-labourers, two boys, and three or four women; one or two of these were killed in the adjoining premises by the fall of the ruins. As many other persons were severely burned or hurt in different ways. The total damage to property is estimated at £100,000, of which Messrs. Muir's loss is £80,000; but this is covered by insurance. Mr. George Christie, of St. Vincent-place, Glasgow, sends us a sketch that shows the scene of this catastrophe.

LADY BURDETT-COUTTS.

The admission of this estimable lady to the freedom of the city of London was formally completed on Thursday last by the Lord Mayor in the full assembly of the Common Council. She was admitted an honorary member of the Worshipful Company of Turners last week. The Lord Mayor, before presenting her with the certificate of her civic franchise, delivered to her, in a handsome gold casket, a copy of the resolution passed by the Court of Common Council, on Nov. 16, at the recommendation of the Markets' Committee. That resolution expressed their sincere thanks to her Ladyship for her noble gift of Columbia Market to the poor of the East-End, and for consigning it to the management of the City Corporation. The gold casket (manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell) is of a special design, as shown in our Illustration, meant to exhibit different types of the charitable actions for which her Ladyship is so well known. With this view the body of the box is divided into eight panels, seven being occupied by engraved tableaux of acts of mercy:—"Feeding the Hungry," "Giving Drink to the Thirsty," "Clothing the Naked," "Visiting the Captive," "Lodging the Homeless," "Visiting the Sick," and "Burying the Dead." The eighth and centre panel in front bears the arms and supporters of her Ladyship, chased in high relief and enamelled in the heraldic colours. Supporting the box are four angelic figures representing Prudence, Justice, Temperance, and Fortitude. The lid, which is domed, with a scroll ornament at each corner, bears on the front an engraving of a fishing scene, in allusion to the establishment of the fish market. The corresponding panel at the back is occupied by an appropriate inscription. On one end is a group of flowers and vegetables, and on the other a landscape with cattle. The City arms and supporters form the apex of the lid, and round its edge run the words, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven." Ornamental borders are introduced in various portions of the box, and the inside of the lid bears an engraving of the front of Columbia Market.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES AT THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Prince, on Thursday week laid the foundation-stone of the new building in Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury, to be occupied by the Hospital for Sick Children. Having begun in the year 1852 with the modest complement of ten beds, arranged in a private house in Great Ormond-street, the institution has grown larger, till, by taking in the adjoining house, it now manages to find beds for seventy-five little sufferers; whilst it possesses at Cromwell House, Highgate, a Convalescent Home, where fifty-two others who have passed through the worst stage of their sickness are carefully and kindly tended till they are strong enough to go out into the world again. During the twenty years of the hospital's existence it has afforded relief to upwards of 10,000 in-patients and 200,000 out-patients. When the new buildings are complete the hospital will accommodate upwards of 200 patients, and the good work which the next twenty years will show will be increased in proportion. It is proposed to carry on the building in sections, an arrangement that will serve the double purpose of preventing any interruption of the work of the hospital, and of giving the governors an opportunity of gathering in subscriptions as the work of building advances, to avoid incumbrance of debt. The largest, costliest, and most necessary part of the new hospital is undertaken first. It will include arrangements for the reception of out-patients, the dispensary, accommodation for 109 in-patients, the kitchen, and the more important offices

of the whole building. The contract for this portion of the edifice amounts to £35,890, towards which the committee have £24,000 in hand. £12,000 has yet to be provided, and the committee appeal to the public for aid.

The ceremony, at which the Prince and Princess of Wales assisted, took place in the open space at the back of the existing hospital buildings. The foundation-stone, ready poised above the place into which it was to be lowered, formed the centre of a handsome pavilion, the floor of which was covered with crimson cloth and the roof crowned with flags. A number of rare plants were disposed in front of the tent. To the left of the stone, upon a dais slightly raised, stood two state chairs for the Prince and Princess, and behind were half a dozen chairs, less gorgeous in appearance, for the use of their party. On each side was a tier of seats, which were early occupied by a distinguished company of ladies and gentlemen. In the space before the pavilion were congregated 400 children from the Foundling Hospital and the parochial schools, the girls dressed in their white caps and kerchiefs. On the extreme left of the pavilion was stationed the band of the Coldstream Guards in their brilliant uniform of scarlet and gold lace. Facing the pavilion a large gallery, filled by a gaily-dressed crowd of ladies, rose to the level of the street. The houses which surrounded the site and commanded a view of the ceremony were thronged from the roof-tops to the basement, with faces peering from every window.

At a quarter to four o'clock a cheer from the crowd in Great Ormond-street signalled the arrival of the Prince and Princess. A few minutes later their Royal Highnesses entered by the temporary gallery which led down to the level of the foundations of the new building, and were received by the company upstanding, the band playing the National Anthem. The Princess, who was dressed in a rich blue silk polonaise, with a skirt of the same colour and material, was attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor. The Prince, who was in ordinary morning dress, was accompanied by Lord Suffield, Lord Harris, and Sir William Knollys. In the van of the procession came

London closed the proceedings with a prayer. Their Royal Highnesses were conducted by the Lady Superintendent, Miss Dalrymple Hay, through the wards of the hospital.

SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE.

There are few, if any, pursuits to which science is so applicable, and in which scientific knowledge and practice are so useful, as agriculture; and yet there are probably few, if any, pursuits in which the aid of science is so little invoked. First principles have been applied to the conduct of most other industries; whereas our farmers are generally contented to follow mere use-and-wont, rule-of-thumb systems. As an illustration of what is here meant, we may mention that on calling, the other day, upon a land steward who manages a considerable property in Hertfordshire, we found the poor man puzzling his brains over the weather prognostications in "Old Moore's Almanack," and totally ignoring the capital barometer with which his employer had supplied him, and which hung upon the wall at his elbow: the explanation he offered of this strange proceeding being that he had gone by "Moore's Almanack" for forty years, and he meant to stick to it. And are not most farmers like unto our friend the steward? It may therefore be useful just now, when the Royal Society is holding its annual congress at Cardiff, and when farmers are once more experiencing the evils of being totally dependent on Nature for the successful working out of their operations, to direct attention to one or two points on which artificial aids can with special advantage be brought to bear on farming-work.

Vicissitudes in the weather, for instance, are ills to which flesh agricultural is specially heir; and yet it is wonderful how few and trifling are the safeguards the farmer has adopted against the fickleness of the seasons. He is deluged with rain one year, his fields being flooded and his crops rotted upon the ground; and he is burnt up another, his land being scorched as with fire, his crops stunted, and his cattle perishing of thirst. And, though this experience recurs again and again, farmers go on, season after season, following the old plans, hoping for favourable weather, and grumbling if it comes not at their call, when they might, by a little forethought and the application of a small measure of science and art to their calling, render themselves to a large degree independent of the weather and its changes.

Now, in the first place, why should not provision be made for carrying off superfluous water by the construction of artificial channels, and so preventing it from spreading over the cultivated fields? And why should not rivers be hindered from overflowing their ordinary boundaries by elevating and improving their banks? If the Dutch could dam the sea out of Holland, when to do so was a very difficult job, why cannot Englishmen achieve—or at least attempt—the comparatively easy task of confining brooks, streams, and rivers to their natural channels? If the thing were undertaken in earnest, and carried out under combined action, a relatively small cost would do it—a cost that would be amply recouped by the value of the produce saved from destruction in the course of three or four years at most. Then, storage of superfluous moisture at one season to meet the wants occasioned by drought at another, is a thing still unattempted, although the utility of doing so is admitted, and its possibility has been frequently discussed. The provision made for carrying off superabundant water might be worked in with that needed for storing it up. Reservoirs constructed on suitable spots might be made to act at once as outfalls for drainage, and as stores for irrigating the land when needed and for the use of cattle in times of drought. If the latter purpose only were considered, the thing would be worth doing, as grazing is becoming every day more and more important in rural economics. At intervals of a year or two seasons of intense drought occur, when thousands of cattle and sheep perish for lack of water; and, though it may not be possible to store up water from year to year, because of the evils generated by stagnation, it is perfectly possible to do so from month to month—an arrangement not difficult to effect, but which would obviate heavy loss, often ruin, to the grazing farmer, and save vast quantities of food to the general community.

Then, in the second place, when rains have fallen and crops have been saturated with moisture, why should they be allowed to lie and rot upon the ground when they might be gathered and dried by artificial means? Some eight or ten years have passed since the feasibility of this was first suggested, and some five or six have elapsed since Mr. Gibbs, of Waltham, in Essex, perfected an apparatus for drying crops of all descriptions; and yet we doubt if, except on the inventor's own farm and at the agricultural shows, that apparatus has ever been seen at work—save merely as an experiment. The invention, however, is both simple and effective; it is not costly, and it thoroughly dries the grain, without even injuring its fructifying qualities. Moreover, the apparatus is portable, and can be moved from farm to farm; and, as only a brief space of time is necessary for completing the work, there is no reason why one set of appliances might not be made to serve the needs of a whole district.

Another point on which a knowledge of science would help the farmer immensely is as to the storage and application of manure. Manure should never be exposed to the air in the process of decomposition, and should be incorporated with the soil as quickly as possible after being carted out to the fields. The common way of making and treating manure is at once



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The Bishop of Winchester having offered some appropriate prayers, the president of the hospital, the Earl of Shaftesbury, advanced, and, addressing the Princess of Wales, read a statement of the progress and condition of the hospital, thanking her Royal Highness for this act of grace on its behalf. The Prince of Wales replied for her; and the Foundling School children, with those of the parish schools of St. George-the-Martyr, sang a hymn, accompanied by the band of the Coldstream Guards. They afterwards sang "God Bless the Prince of Wales." The architect of the new building, Mr. Edward Barry, R.A., then handed a silver trowel to the Princess of Wales. The stone was raised, and two cavities were seen in the foundation masonry beneath. In these holes were deposited glass vessels containing photographs of the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, by the London Stereoscopic Company; photographs of the old houses, No. 48 and No. 49, Great Ormond-street, and of Mr. Barry's design for the new building; the twentieth annual report of the hospital, a printed narrative of its history, by Miss Muloch (Mrs. Craik), and the report of a speech by Mr. Charles Dickens, with the *Times* and *Daily News* of July 11, and other papers relating to the ceremony. The Princess went through the usual formal performance of spreading the mortar with her silver trowel, and testing the level of the stone when laid. The Bishop of

clumsy, unsightly, unwholesome, and wasteful. The clearings of the byres and stables are thrown in a mass into the farmyard, or some section thereof, and there left to ferment and decompose. This keeps things untidy—indeed, what can be more unseemly than the state of most English farmyards? But that is not the worst of it: the gases given off are deleterious to health, and the most valuable element in the manure is lost. That element is ammonia. Ammonia is one of the most volatile substances known; and to allow manure to decompose uncovered, and therefore to permit the ammonia it contains to evaporate into space, is as foolish as to throw gold into the sea. Earth, however, has the property of effectually fixing ammonia; therefore all manure heaps, in the farmyard or in the field, should be kept covered with a coating of earth, especially during the process of decomposition, when the ammoniacal gases are most freely given off. This is easily tested. Throw down a load of fresh or only partially-rotted stable manure; the mass will speedily begin to smoke as though it were on fire; the ammonia is then escaping as it is set free by the decomposition of organic matter. Cover the heap over with, say, two inches of earth, and the smoke will immediately disappear—not because fermentation has been stopped, but because the ammonia is being fixed or retained by the soil. This simple precaution of covering manure heaps is almost universally neglected, and enormous loss of fructifying power is the result. For the same reason, manure should never be left lying in the fields: the plough should follow the manure-cart as closely as possible—literally at its heels—or more than half the virtue of the manure escapes.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The promised production of Signor Gomez's "Il Guarany" was fulfilled on Saturday, having been postponed from the Thursday previous. The composer is a native of Brazil, and his new work was first brought out (last year) at the theatre of La Scala, Milan, where—and elsewhere in Italy—it is said to have been favourably received.

The plot of the libretto, in the style of the commonplace old melodrama, is not remarkable either for novelty of incident or skill in construction. The scene is laid in Brazil, near Rio Janeiro. Pery, chief of the Guarany Indians, has rescued Emilia, the daughter of Don Antonio de Mariz, from the hostile tribe of the Aimores, who are threatening vengeance on the Portuguese colonists for injuries inflicted by them. The Guarany chief conveys a warning to Don Antonio, who is also menaced by other dangers within the colony, where Gonzales, a Spanish adventurer, has formed the design of carrying off Emilia. This is foiled by Pery, just as the castle of Don Antonio is surprised by the Aimores, who capture the two lovers and convey them to the Indian encampment, from which they are rescued by the Portuguese. Fresh conspiracies of Gonzales and his confederates, an attack on the castle by the Indians, Pery's confession to Don Antonio of his love for Emilia, and the father's sanction following on the chief's sudden conversion to Christianity, the escape of the lovers, the blowing up of the castle and the destruction of all but this favoured pair—such are the strongly-spiced ingredients of the book of "Il Guarany."

The music is evidently constructed in the style of Verdi, with occasional reminiscences of that of Meyerbeer, and one or two passing reflections of Rossini. There is a general want of definite design and matured thought, an absence of coherent form and continuity, that seem to denote both inexperience and indiscriminate haste in composition. The composer, we are told, is very young. If so, there is undoubted promise in "Il Guarany," but it is so crude in thought and structure, has so little individuality, and is so uninteresting, even in its plagiarisms, that it should never have been brought forward as a production aiming at the importance of grand opera, and occupying, too, a space of time in performance such as would be excessive even when absorbed by a work of the highest class.

Some passages in the concerted pieces—especially that for the principals and chorus near the end of the first act, in the chorus of adventurers in the second act and the following finale, and the invocation for the Cacique and attendant Indians—seem to indicate that Signor Gomez possesses aptitude for dramatic effect in music of combination; but his constant restless changes of time and key, the succession of mere fragmentary phrases without development, soon produce a weary sense of want of purpose and spasmodic effort that it is difficult to sustain through the whole four acts of the opera. In the solo pieces, melodies of a very trivial kind are frequently found in antagonistic association with a grandiose inflation that produces a contrast of a very violent nature. The music was well received on the first night. The latter portion of the introductory sinfonia had to be repeated, as also had Emilia's Polacca ("Gentile di cuore"), brilliantly sung by Mdle. Sessi, and the canzone "Senza tetto," for Gonzales, which Signor Cotogni gave with an enthusiasm and vigour that could scarcely have been expected in such waltz-like strains. The character of Emilia (it is Cecilia in the original) had been assigned to Madame Pauline Lucca, whose engagement, however, had terminated before the opera was produced here. The music of the part was sung throughout with great brilliancy and refinement by Mdle. Sessi—among other noticeable points, besides that above referred to, having been the ballata "C'era una volta," the duets "Senta una forza" and "Perche di meste," with her lover, and that—"Donna, tu forse"—with Gonzales. Signor Nicolini, as Pery, sang with much effect, and was especially applauded in his aria, "Vanto io pur superba." Scarcely ever has M. Faure been seen and heard in a part so unworthy of him, in both its dramatic and musical aspect, as that of the Cacique, who does not appear until the third act. When on the stage, this great artist could not fail to be prominent by his impressive and picturesque action and fine declamation. Of Signor Cotogni we have already spoken, and it only remains to mention the valuable co-operation of Signor Bagagiolo as Don Antonio, in the music of which part the grand bass voice of the singer was highly effective. The several other subordinate characters require no specification.

The opera has been placed on the stage with that costly magnificence which has long characterised the spectacular effects of Mr. Gye's theatre. The scene of the Indian encampment is one of the most splendid achievements of the kind ever accomplished, even at this establishment, under the skilled stage management of Mr. A. Harris, who was called on to receive the plaudits of the audience. The grouping of Indian warriors and the corps de ballet, the gorgeous costumes presenting the most vivid contrasts of colour; the general animation and excitement of the whole scene—produced a result which should in itself prove an attraction, and will well repay a hearing of "Il Guarany." The clever dancing of Mdle. Girard in this scene was a feature deserving notice. The opera was announced for repetition on Tuesday and Thursday.

On Monday, Madame Adelina Patti took her benefit, and appeared as Valentina, in "Les Huguenots," for the only time

this season, it having been her second performance of the character in England. Again, as last year, in the fine duet with Marcel, and in the still greater scene with Raoul, the splendid singing of Madame Patti produced a profound impression, and called forth vehement applause and a profusion of bouquets in each instance. The cast in other respects was the same as recently noticed.

The performances of the week, besides those already specified, were an evening concert on Wednesday, including the performances of the newly-arrived Belgian Choristers, and "Lucia di Lammermoor" on Friday; "L'Etoile du Nord" being announced for this (Saturday) evening, the closing night of the season, a summary of which will be given next week.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Signor Italo Campanini appeared, on Saturday last, as Alfredo in "La Traviata," making the sixth character that has been represented by him since his first appearance here in May. There is not so much scope for the principal tenor in the opera just named as in those in which he had previously been heard. In the situations affording any prominence to the lover of Violetta—the "Brindisi," the other duets with her, that with his father, and the aria "De miei bollenti" Signor Campanini sang with his usual effect. Mdle. Kellogg, as Violetta, was also much applauded, especially in her aria "Ah! fors' e' lui"—the well-known "Parigi o cara," divided between the two lovers, having received the usual encore; another repetition having been the air of the elder Germont, "Di Provenza," which—as well as the rest of the music of that character—was sung with much refinement by Signor Mendioroz.

For Wednesday, "Le Nozze di Figaro" was announced, with Mdle Christine Nilsson as Cherubino, Mdle. Titiens as the Countess, and Mdle. Kellogg as Susanna.

"La Caterina" (Auber's "Les Diamans de la Couronne") will be the last novelty of the season, which is announced to close on Saturday next.

Four performances have been given, at St. James's Hall, of a grand Orpheonic symphony, in illustration of Victor Hugo's "Le Feu du Ciel." The composer, M. Emile Guimet, of Lyons, conducted his work, which consists of a series of choral movements interspersed with vocal solos, and accompanied by a full orchestra and an auxiliary military band. A long instrumental prelude leads to the opening chorus. In these and other portions of the composition there is some clever writing, with a want of clearly-defined thought and a too evident struggle after an originality that is not realised. The purpose of the symphony is of that ambitious nature that demands exceptional powers for its fulfilment. The solos, on the occasion when we were present, were sung by Mr. Maas, Mr. P. Rivers, Signor Celli, and Mr. E. Connell, and the incidental recitations were delivered by Mrs. Dauncey Maskell. The chorus and orchestra were both numerous and efficient.

The concert of M. Gounod, which took place at St. James's Hall on Monday evening, brought forward the composer of "Faust" for the first time as a singer. In his own setting of Byron's "Maid of Athens," M. Gounod displayed a tenor voice of moderate power and capacity, and that suave style which might be expected from one whose music is so specially characterised by grace and refinement. The programme of the concert, which was of a very miscellaneous description, included performances by about 400 members of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, besides solos by Mrs. Weldon and other vocalists. M. Gounod conducted, and accompanied himself.

The Association of Artisan Choristers from Belgium have been heard more than once during the week. The first occasion was on Monday afternoon, at the International Exhibition, and on the evening of that day they gave an evening concert at the Royal Albert Hall, where they sang a selection of choruses under the direction of M. Lintermans, who is said to have been the originator of choral singing in Belgium. The united choir consists of upwards of one hundred male voices, and their singing is characterised by great precision of time and intonation, and highly-effective alternations of light and shade. On Wednesday evening (as mentioned above) they were to sing at a grand concert at the Royal Italian Opera House, and for yesterday (Friday) evening they were announced to appear at a concert in aid of the funds of the Belgian Benevolent Society of London.

An interesting concert has been organised by Mr. Austin, of St. James's Hall, to take place at the Royal Albert Hall on the first Monday in August, and to be called the "National Holiday Festival Concert."

THE THEATRES.

There is no end, it would appear, to the varieties of opera bouffe, and on Saturday, at the Globe, one of the most whimsical of these extravaganzas was produced, entitled "Le Canard à Trois Becs"—the wildest piece of nonsense ever placed on the boards. The libretto, by M. Jules Moineaux, is eccentric to excess, and the music, by M. Emile Jonas, corresponds in its license with whatever is odd and unexpected both in conception and action. The scene of "The Duck with Three Beaks" is placed in Flanders, while suffering under the Spanish yoke. Admiral von Ostebal and the Burgomaster, Von Bontronch, suspect the intentions of three Spanish gentlemen, who make love to the wife, the daughter, and the servant of the former. Spaniello, Posmotto, and Chutentos make appointments with the fair ones. The Admiral's maiden sister also makes advances to Spaniello, and in the dark falls into his arms, with the wife; and both are handed over by him to the Admiral in a fainting condition. To the Admiral's inquiry as to the meaning of this situation they reply that they are seeking a duck with three beaks. The innkeeper and commander of the Civic Guard produces the extraordinary animal, and thus apparently satisfies the Admiral's mind. The hand of the Admiral's daughter is sought also by a travelling Prince, suspected of being engaged in a plot, and this somewhat complicates the action; the burlesque sport is, however, the main element of attraction in the drama. M. Vauthier, as the Admiral, exhibited complete mastery of the mock-heroic style. MM. Luce, Mendast, and Speck play the three cavaliers in the most grotesque manner. The Burgomaster, in the hands of M. Girardet, commanded repeated applause. Mdle. Paola, as the Admiral's wife, Mdle. Toudouze as his sister, Mdle. Leduo as his daughter, and Mdle. Julien as the pretty soubrette, formed a most attractive group. The success of the piece is indubitable.

At the Haymarket, on Saturday, Mr. Buckstone took his benefit, and brought the season to a conclusion. Mr. Coyne's comedy of "Presented at Court," and a clever comedietta, called "A Little Change," written by Mr. Sidney Grundy, of Manchester, were performed. Mr. Buckstone then delivered his usual address, in which he explained that the theatre needed repair, and would therefore be closed until October. Next season he will produce a new comedy by Mr. Gilbert.

Mr. Fechter has won due attention from the habitués of the Princess's Theatre, and appeared successfully in "Hamlet," "Don Cesar de Bazan," "Ruy Blas," and "The Corsican Brothers." In all he made the fullest display of his extraordinary powers. During the present week he has appeared nightly in the last-named play, and for the first three nights next week he will support the character of the princely Dane, the most perfect, perhaps, of his representations. He then departs for America.

Notwithstanding the death of M. Raphael Felix, the entrepreneur of the French plays at St. James's, no interruption of the performance has taken place. Madame Chaumont duly appeared in "La Princesse de Trébizonde," Madame Thierret sharing the honours of the occasion. We have now, having arrived at the end of the season, the liberty to take objection to the length of the entr'actes, against which we must be permitted to protest for the future. Before the commencement of another series of representations the subject should be well considered. The conductors should make allowance for our different habits. Madame Chaumont has had to pay the penalty in person for the neglect exhibited by the management of our customs. The most attractive morceau in the "Princesse," which occurs in the third act, suffered on this account. Owing to the late period of the evening, consequent on the long waits, many of the audience lost the opportunity of hearing Madame Chaumont sing in the "temptation duet." Much expense would have been saved in many ways, if Madame Chaumont had continued to appear in the charming little pieces in which she was introduced to a London audience.

Mrs. Stirling, whose serious indisposition has so long prevented her from appearing before the public, is giving, in connection with Mr. Pepper's entertainment, a series of dramatic and miscellaneous recitations at the Egyptian Hall, every afternoon and evening.

A special performance on behalf of the Royal General Theatrical Fund will take place on Wednesday next, the 24th inst., at Drury Lane Theatre. On this occasion Mr. Sothern, who last year generously gave the proceeds of his benefit at the Haymarket to the Royal Dramatic Fund, will appear as Lord Dundreary. It should be stated that Mr. Sothern, who is now in England, is not here for professional purposes, but merely on a visit to his friends.

AN EVENING AT THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

The Gardens of the Royal Botanic Society of London, in Regent's Park, were opened for an evening promenade on Thursday week. Notwithstanding the occurrence of a thunderstorm at nine o'clock, the conservatory and several marquees were crowded with fashionable company. The grounds were lit up with great brilliancy, and towards eleven o'clock, when the bulk of the company had arrived, the scene was very gay and beautiful. Lime lights fixed in several parts made their neighbourhood as bright as noonday; whilst oil lights, marking the formation of the principal walks, reminded us of the past glories of Vauxhall. At each half hour after ten o'clock magnesium and other coloured lights were burned upon the lake. In the large exhibition marquee the band of the 1st Life Guards played a selection of music during the evening, the band of the 2nd Life Guards was stationed in the conservatory, and the band of the Royal Caledonian Asylum played in the American tent. The pipers of the Royal Caledonian Asylum also attended, and performed a number of marches. It was stated that the Royal visitors would arrive at eleven o'clock, but it was half an hour later when they drove up. The party, consisting of the Princess of Wales, her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge (Duchess of Teck), his Serene Highness the Duke of Teck and Prince Christian, Earl Spencer, Countess Spencer, Mr. George Russell, Lady Charlotte Russell, and Lord and Lady John Manners joined their Royal Highnesses in their progress towards the conservatory, which was somewhat impeded by the crowd. In the scene which our Artist's sketch presents to view the Duke of Teck is receiving Lady Spencer as she approaches the dais, while the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Teck, Prince Christian, and other ladies and gentlemen of the Royal party stand behind the small table. The Maharajah Dhulep Singh is in the foreground. A strong white glare of lime-light falls on the scene.

THE CANADIAN RIFLEMEN AT WIMBLEDON.

In our account of the proceedings, day by day, at the meeting of the National Rifle Association on Wimbledon-common, which fills another column of this Paper, we record the success of eight Canadians against eight men of Old England and Scotland in the contest for the Rajah of Kolapore's Challenge Cup. This cup, it will be remembered, is to be contended for every year by one team of British riflemen and one from each or any of the colonies or the Indian provinces of the British empire. In the match of last year the whole team of twenty Canadians competed against twenty picked from the highest scorers of the three international teams of the United Kingdom, the scores averaging 57.75 marks per man for the English team, and 52.70 for the Canadians, seven shots each, at the Queen's ranges—200, 500, and 600 yards. This year the Canadians stipulated for a reduction in the number of competitors to a minimum, because it was obvious that out of their team of twenty all might not be in their best shooting form, and they were not able to fall back on a reserve, which, so far as we are concerned, is practically unlimited. Eight on each side, therefore, were fixed on; and this enabled the Canadians to pick out the men who had shot best through their matches at Altcar, and during the present meeting at Wimbledon. Captain Field, H.A.C., the captain of the mother-country team, chose the best scorers in the three international teams that recently shot off at Edinburgh; while Major Worsley, the officer in command of the Canadians, an old captain of the 60th Rifles, brought to the fore eight men who have performed a feat little anticipated, and who deserve all the glory they will no doubt receive on their return to Canada. The match was shot in pairs, one of our champions and one of the Canadians shooting alternately at the same target. At 200 yards it was off shoulder, and it was noticed that the Canadians adhered much more closely to the Hythe or military form in position. At the other ranges nearly all the competitors used the prone position. Though the match was begun in the presence only of a few friends of the Canadians, towards the close many spectators watched the shooting with ever-increasing interest.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Queen has appointed Lord Lyveden and Sir H. F. Howard, K.C.B., late Minister to Bavaria, to be G.C.B.; Vice-Admiral the Hon. E. A. J. Harris, C.B., Minister to the Netherlands, to be K.C.B.; and the Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham, Minister to Sweden, to be C.B.



EVENING FETE AT THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.



"AGRICULTURE," BY W. C. MARSHALL, R.A.



"MANUFACTURES," BY H. WEEKES, R.A.

THE PRINCE CONSORT NATIONAL MEMORIAL.



THE CANADIAN RIFLES AT WIMBLEDON.

The Special Supplement.

"AFTER YOU!"

A capital bit of character-painting is this amusing picture by Mr. G. A. Storey, which many of our readers will remember to have seen at the Royal Academy some years ago. It is now re-exhibited on loan at the International Exhibition, by favour of its owner, the Baron de Stern. The artist has drawn on his fancy for a sample of true old-fashioned courtesy—the high breeding of the old English times of the stately Virgin Queen, or early in the seventeenth century, judging by the costumes. We may infer from the contemporary drama that the gentlemen of those days were punctilious in their observance of the minutiae of etiquette; that they were distinguishable from the "knaves" and servitors, the City traders and apprentices, by their ceremonious politeness; and in all probability our English nobility and gentry had imitated the proud yet urbane bearing of the Spanish *hidalgo* when the Spaniards, not the French, were *la grande nation*. When, too, gentlemen, wore rapiers at their sides they were, without doubt, less apt to tread on a neighbour's toes, especially if a stranger and equally well armed. Your Bobadil and Falstaff would make sure of their man before they swaggered and bullied too far. We vouch for it that there was less of the "rough" element and fewer insults to women in the mixed assemblies of the Elizabethan than in those of our Victorian era.

It must, however, be confessed that the wicked painter has placed the demonstrative courtesy of the pair of worthies before us in rather a ludicrous light. We assume that they have come to the door of the house at which they propose to pay a visit at the same instant. No right of the *premier venu* has therefore been established. The door having been opened, then comes the momentous question, Which is to take precedence in entering? Whichever takes the *pas*, he must tacitly assert the inferiority of the other; but, as they are equally matched—at least, in politeness—this is a rudeness which neither can for a moment contemplate. They appear to be perfectly resolved on this point; yet it is clear that, unless one or the other acknowledges his courtesy to be beaten in this polite duel, they may go on for ever bowing to each other and never enter the house at all. It would appear, by the somewhat perplexed and impatient expression of the maid's face, which betrays itself despite her demure look of propriety, that she has already held the door invitingly open for a considerable time. The situation, then, is becoming every moment more absurd; yet how is either gentleman to escape from the dilemma in which he is placed? It is obviously impossible for either to enter the house first; while for either to retire would be an insult to the other, and to cast lots to decide who should go in second (for that is the courteous ambition of both) would be to sacrifice the polite punctilio for which they are so stubbornly contending. It would again be a highly ignominious compromise for both gentlemen to attempt to squeeze in over the threshold exactly abreast; so we see no way whatever out of the difficulty, unless each gentleman remains precisely where he is without moving a single step in any direction. There, accordingly, we must leave these "mirrors of courtesy" to settle their rivalry as they may.

But, in taking a final look at them—as we can do at leisure for reasons already given—we observe certain distinguishing characteristics which might escape notice on a first glance. The more slender gentleman to the left has the air of some personage of rank; he wears a badge of knighthood suspended round his neck; and it may be remarked that his politeness is superior, in so far as doffing his hat may be proof thereof. The burly gentleman may also be a distinguished personage (say a general, or one of the famous sea-captains of the time); he also may wear some decoration beneath his ample cloak; and, though he has not removed his hat, his bow is the lower of the two. But there is something of the early Puritan about his appearance, despite his jovial countenance. We are inclined, therefore, to accept the figures as types of the Cavalier and Roundhead parties into which society was afterwards so much more sharply divided, and, if we are right in this conjecture, there is an additional reason why each with jealous pride should be the more tenacious of not risking any possible slur being cast on the courtesy of his order. His low bow causing his sword to tilt up his cloak behind adds to the comicality of his somewhat clumsy display of politeness and the drollery of the situation. We have seen a similar contretemps on the stage, and even an operatic hero, a Faust, if we remember rightly, has set the house in a titter at some pathetic crisis from the same cause.

THE PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL.

A large Engraving in the last Number of this Journal presented a complete view of the National Memorial to the late Prince Consort, opposite the Royal Albert Hall, at Kensington; and in the preceding Number we gave illustrations of the four colossal marble groups—"Europe," "Asia," "Africa," and "America"—which are placed at the four angles below the pyramid of granite steps ascending to the monument. The other four groups, in white marble, upon the corners of the podium which forms the base of the structure, represent "Agriculture," "Manufactures," "Commerce," and "Engineering." Two of these are shown in the Illustrations given this week. The following is a description of them:—

"AGRICULTURE," BY W. CALDER MARSHALL, R.A.

This group is placed on the south-west angle of the podium. The principal figure is the Genius of Agriculture, crowned with a wreath of corn. She is directing the attention of the agriculturist to the improvements of agricultural appliances which have been effected by the steam-engine and chemistry. She points from the primitive plough, on which he leans, to the steam-cylinder and chemical retort, which are lying below. The female figure seated on the left hand, with her lap full of corn, bears witness to the results obtained by these means. On the right a shepherd boy, with a lamb in his arms and a ewe by his side, has reference to the rearing and breeding of cattle.

"MANUFACTURES," BY HENRY WEEKES, R.A.

This group is placed on the south-east angle of the podium. The principal figure is the presiding Genius of Manufactures, pointing to a beehive as the emblem of industry, and holding in her hand the hour-glass, indicative of the value of time, as an essential element of all manufacturing operations. The smith standing by her side not only refers to the importance of the iron manufactures of this country, but also to iron, as affording in so many instances the means of facilitating the task of the manufacturer. On the other side is a weaver, and in front a potter; the former exhibiting specimens of textile, the latter of fictile, manufactures.

We shall give the Illustrations of "Commerce" and "Engineering" in our next.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

FOREIGN PICTURES.

A few of the foreign pictures at South Kensington deserve more consideration than we have hitherto been able to give them; though there is this year a great falling off in the contents of the Eastern Galleries generally, and the leading Continental schools are most inadequately represented. France, in particular, would make comparatively the poorest show of all were it not for a number of pictures which the Government has contributed from among those which it has selected from successive salons for the national musées and other institutions, chiefly in the provinces. France, however, has the honour (if honour it be) of sending the biggest picture to the exhibition, in the enormous allegorical work, by M. Yvon, designed to commemorate the consolidation of the United States—a picture commissioned by Mr. Stewart, the dry-goods millionaire of New York. The vast composition depicts America, as a female figure, standing hand-in-hand with Wisdom, in a triumphal car drawn by lions, surrounded by other female figures emblematic of the chief American cities, and a multitude of people representing the various orders of society—citizens, workmen, farmers, sailors, emigrants, black slaves being set free, and so forth, a statue of Washington dominating the mass. It is impossible to escape from the sense of incongruity produced by so obviously confounding the real and the ideal. Nevertheless, the picture must be regarded as a considerable success in a theatrical walk of art.

We follow the order of the catalogue in commencing our notes on the most interesting pictures of the principal gallery. M. E. Isabey's "Fishing-Boat Tacking," in a tremendous sea, exhibits the energy of handling and hardihood in applying the pigments picturesquely by which this painter has chiefly acquired his reputation. But a Frenchman is seldom quite at home on the sea; the waves want liquidity; they do not rightly swing the boat. "La Dame au Gant" and its *vis-à-vis*, "Madame Ernest Feydeau," two full-length portraits by Carolus Duran, are executed with so much decision, and with brushwork so well nourished, especially in the draperies, that the first impression is very striking; the painting being, however, superficial, prosaic, and positive, they do not improve on acquaintance. "Titian Painting the Venus of the Duke of Urbino," by T. J. Barrias, shows the artist to have aimed, like G. F. Watts among ourselves, at reproducing, in the flesh-modelling, the present aspect of Venetian colouring, but his success is only partial; and M. Barrias could not possibly have placed Titian in a more unfavourable position for viewing his model. "A Young Venetian Girl," a profile study by P. Parrott, is thinly painted, but delicate in colour and character. H. Lehmann's "Repose," a group of contadini, is first-rate as a piece of scholarly workmanship, carefully composed, correctly drawn, complete in modelling, and strong in colour and effect. A little farther on is a very faithful and thoroughly-wrought portrait by this artist of Mgr. Darboy, the late Archbishop of Paris, killed during the Commune. "The Niebelungen," by F. Cormon, is one of several studies of the nude female figure—all of them learnedly rendered, but not always with good taste. M. Escosura's little picture of the "Rue de Rivoli the Morning of May 24, 1871," is a remarkably vivid illustration of the horrors of the second siege of Paris. The view of the street is taken from the corner of the Rue de Dauphin, looking towards the burning north pavilion of the Louvre, past the still-smouldering angle of the Tuileries, and it is closed by the line of the advancing soldiers, flashes of cannon, and volumes of smoke from the fighting and the burning buildings, which sully the morning sky with black, lurid, and sickly hues. A soldier lies dead in the road, a cantinière has fallen bleeding beneath the arcade, and, seeking shelter behind its piers, two men are sketching and taking notes of the terrible scene. Three tiny pictures, by E. Feyen, are noticeable for the painter's microscopic fidelity. "The Village in Snow," by C. Fleury, shows with rare truth a wintry landscape under subtly-graduated effects of brown fog. "Before the Departure," by J. Tissot, represents a marine officer seated with two young girls beside a breakfast-table in the bay-window of a river-side tavern overlooking "the Pool," with its forest of steamers and shipping. Many of the elaborate details are painted with great truth in a luminous key, but always with a tendency to black or white, as in the same artist's portrait here of a gentleman seated in a railway carriage, and in other of his works. The girls' faces are uninteresting, and almost silly in expression. "En Vue de Rome," by M. Luminais, a group of mounted Goths coming in sight of the Eternal City (a subject the artist has repeatedly painted) is impressive. "Spring," a portrait of a blonde in white and blue looking through a casement out on a garden, and a study of two Nubian children with oranges, are good examples (the latter especially) of Madame H. Browne's large and masterful style. In "The Philosophers" M. Ribot reproduces, with great success, the forcible manner and strong light and shade of the Spanish *naturalisti*. "Environs of Etretat," by the late E. Le Poitevin, is an able landscape, but rather violent in its contrasts. One of the most terribly dramatic subjects is M. Cabanel's picture of the death of Francesca and Paulo di Rimini, the former lying on a couch, the latter fallen at its side (the difficult foreshortening of his figure not entirely mastered), and the husband holding aside a portière to see if the thrusts of his blood-stained sword have taken full effect on the guilty pair with an expression of pitiless vengeance which cannot easily be forgotten. M. Joulin's "Episode of the Bombardment," a young woman lying in the snow, killed by a shell, and Chailou's picture, as humorous as it is repulsive, of a boy butcher slaughtering and dressing rats during the siege, will attract attention chiefly on account of their subjects. In the ill-lighted Room XIX. there are several pictures more remarkable for extent of canvas than rare artistic merit. Largest among them is F. A. Clement's "Death of Cæsar," an intelligent and dramatic composition, but devoid of all pretensions to colour. It will suffice to name A. Segé's "Oak-Trees of Kertregonne," much forced in breadth and effect; De Tournemine's "Hunting in Africa;" E. Dupain's "Death of the Nymph Hesperis;" "Jesus Driven out of the Synagogue," by J. P. Laurens; L. Cordier's too materialistic "Nymph Echo;" "The School," by T. Gide, which reminds one of our own Webster, and his "Choir of the Convent of St. Bartholomew," remarkable for its chiaroscuro.

The decline in this second exhibition is most painfully evident in the centre gallery. There are scarcely half a dozen paintings redeemed from mediocrity or absolute badness, except a few tolerable pictures of the Townshend Bequest, borrowed to fill up the space from the South Kensington Museum. The large majority are a libel upon the art of Germany, Italy, and other nationalities which they profess to represent. A glance will suffice, *en passant*, at F. Meyer's "Cardplayers;" "The Ship-Boy's Letter," by J. Jimenez; O. von F. Dufaur's "Death of Ophelia;" "Pirate-Boat Preparing to Attack a Merchant-Vessel," by N. Simonsen, which can hardly be other than a plagiarism from Biard's well-known picture; Von Heckel's "Cæsar and Cleopatra;" "The Violoncello Amateur," by M. Bianchi—a cleverly, perhaps too cleverly, handled picture, with the most artificial tendencies

of the Fortuny-Madrazzo school carried to the extreme; "Norman Girl Selling Fruit," by E. Pagliano; and "Female Straw-Plaiters," by E. Ferroni.

The Russian pictures clearly indicate their nationality in their subjects; but their technical characteristics appear to be as clearly traceable to Western Europe; and the manual and material lessons of the schools of Italy, Germany, and France are so perfectly learnt that everything distinctly Russian, everything semi-Oriental or semi-barbarous—at least, in the painters' styles—disappears. Still, it is only the *savoir-faire* that the Russian acquires; he is not much hampered by scholastic conventions and traditions; he retains the ready adaptability and faculty of imitation natural to him. The results are that not only do the subjects selected possess extraordinary strangeness and variety, as well as sometimes a barbaric horror or loathsomeness which a Gerome or Regnault could scarcely rival, but the treatment itself is often more or less original as well as diverse; the style is generally individualised and manly, with sometimes a charm of freshness and naïveté which has something in common with the works of our own less perfectly trained painters. Doubtless the Russian school is better represented here than any other: the Emperor and members of the Imperial family are among the contributors to the collection. "The Bed of a River," by E. Decker, the first Russian picture before which we pause, seems at once to show the fresh stamp of unfettered power in the vigour with which the stormy-sky effect is rendered. W. P. Wereshtshagin's large picture, painted in a mat wax medium on coarse-ribbed cloth, illustrative of a popular Russian tale of "Elias of Mourom and Nightingale the Robber," is admirable in composition, design, and expression, though the types seem to be borrowed from the German. Gromme's profile study of a man's head in mediæval costume is not unworthy of an early Italian master. "The Butter Week (Carnival) at the Admiralty Place, St. Petersburg," by C. Makowski, a large composition of many figures, treats the characters and fun of the animated, fair-like scene with much spirit and geniality. P. Brouloff's "Rest in the Harvest Field" is very sunny, and quite English in aspect. "The Assault of Gounib," by P. Grouzinski, is a skillful piece of battle-painting, full of action and incident. W. W. Wereshtshagin's "Before Victory" and "After Victory," two small works lent by the Czar, are, without exception, the most revolting pictures we have ever seen, and must have been painted by a Russian with a very thin skin to cover the Tartar. In one a Caucasian holds up by the hair the head which he has just hewn from the body of a Russian officer, who has been left dead on the field, grinning, as he does so, at the ghastly face with a diabolical delight. In the other the savage headsman, with his skull perforated, and several of his comrades lie dead in a heap beneath the walls of a fortress. Their Russian victors stand about in groups; one of them in the foreground, bespattered with blood, lights his pipe with cool satisfaction, like a butcher preparing to enjoy himself after work. The hideousness of these subjects is rendered doubly loathsome by the extreme literalness of the treatment. Little less painful is the "Opium Eaters at Tashkent," by the same—a row of ragged, sallow, and emaciated wretches, huddled against a wall, stupefied by the fatal drug. "A Thaw," by Wasilief, is a capital landscape.

The Belgian pictures, which fill about half the space before occupied, are generally so inferior to those of last year that we need not dwell on them, especially as the characteristics of the school have received due consideration from us on more than one occasion. The landscapes and animal-pieces form, as usual, the best portion of the display. Lamorinière's large landscape, "Early Autumn," is sober, indeed almost sad, in feeling, in accordance with the sentiment of the season. It recalls Hobbema without plagiarism, its colouring is refined and truthful; the detail is, perhaps, too equally elaborated, and so it loses in unity; but, on the whole, it is a noble picture. Van Luppen's "View at Moulins" is strikingly fresh and pleasing—vigorous in the foreground, tender and aerial in the distance; but the transition from one to the other is somewhat sudden. Various as a colourist, broad and masterly, though sometimes too slight in execution, De Scampheleer is also taking rank among the best Belgian landscapists. Roelofs, Kindermans, and Fourmois must likewise be named with honour; and Wüst's "Life in a Canadian Forest" has genuine artistic qualities. Bossuet's "View of Seville" is remarkably sunny, though a little hard. Two very fine cattle-pieces by De Haas fully justify the high praise we have recently given to other works by this artist. We have seen M. Verlat to greater advantage than in his picture of sheep entitled "Spring;" yet his great power is sufficiently manifest on a scale to which English eyes are unaccustomed in this class of subjects. Van Lerijs's large picture of "The Rescue of the Virgins of Venice" is an able work in some respects, though not free from conventionality; but it is not likely to be so popular as his "Lady Godiva" of last year. Bourée's "Evening on the Beach at Scheveningen," and a pathetic picture of a Dutch pastor consoling a young widow who has recently lost her fisherman-husband, are sound, honest, unaffected works. Delbeke's picture of a group of cooks reposing after their toils is humorous and clever. The contributions of Plumot, Hennebicq, and Wauters are also noteworthy.

The Belgian Annexe will, it is to be apprehended, prove a sad failure. Upwards of 200 paintings are exhibited, but the average of merit is much below that of the principal gallery; whilst the display of objects in the industrial-art portion of the building is vastly inferior to the corresponding section of the French Annexe, both as regards the character of the objects and the tasteless manner in which they are shown. The pictures in the annexe are generally of mediocre quality, or by artists more creditably represented up stairs. The following are among the works of comparative merit or interest:—A colossal picture of "The Horsemen of the Revelations," by A. Cluysenaar, is ably drawn, and has great energy of action, which, however, inclines to exaggeration and coarseness; it recalls the design by Cornelius of the same subject. "La Furie Espagnole" is a spirited historical composition by J. B. Wittkamp. "The Artist's Model," an old fellow putting on his coat after posing, by D. Oyens, is good in colour and effect. "When She Sang the Neighbours Came to Hear Her," by A. Dillens, more efficiently supports this artist's reputation than the Spanish subject by the same in the principal gallery. "The Fruitseller, Cairo," is a vigorous study of a Nubian, by E. Wauters, one of the most promising of the younger painters of Belgium. A large "Landscape and Cattle," by E. Verboeckhoven, will justify remarks we have recently made on this greatly overrated artist. C. de Groux's oft-painted subject, "Queen Philippa Interceding with Edward III. for the Lives of the Burgesses of Calais," contains several elements of fine historical painting, and should have had a place of honour in this collection instead of being "skied." M. Verdyen's picture of a plump and handsome "Duchess Preparing for the Ball" has a sense of beauty too rare in Belgian art. Stroobant's effective architectural pieces, and bits of cat-and-dog-life by Madame Ronner, likewise deserve notice.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF TOLEDO.

His Eminence Cardinal Cyril de Alameda y Brea, Archbishop of Toledo, whose death, at the age of ninety-one, is announced, was originally a plain Franciscan friar, but rose eventually to be General of the Order. He came into political notice at the Court of Spain in 1816, when he attended Isabel of Braganza, as bride of Ferdinand VII., to Madrid, and thenceforward exercised considerable influence and authority in Spanish affairs. He was a confidential adviser of Don Carlos, but nevertheless favoured the convention of Vergara. Archbishop successively of Cuba, Burgos, and Toledo, he became Cardinal in 1858, and was lately Deacon of the Sacred College. He had laboured in the cause of religion in many parts of South America.

THE HON. MRS. ALLEN BATHURST.

The Hon. Meriel Leicester, wife of Allen Alexander Bathurst, Esq., M.P. for Cirencester, nephew and heir presumptive of the present Earl Bathurst, died on the 6th inst., at 3, Grosvenor-crescent. Mrs. Bathurst, who was second daughter of Lord De Tabley, by Catharina Barbara, his wife, daughter of Jerome, Count de Salis, was born Nov. 20, 1839, and married Jan. 31, 1862. She leaves Seymour Henry, born 1864, and other issue.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GORE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Gore, who died in Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, on the 5th inst., was the eldest surviving son of the late Hon. and Very Rev. George Gore, Dean of Killala, by his wife, Anne, daughter of the late Robert Burrows, Esq., of Stradone House, in the county of Cavan. He entered the Army, as Ensign in the 88th Regiment (Connaught Rangers), March 3, 1843, and became Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on Jan. 1, 1868. Colonel Gore served with his regiment in the West Indies, in North America, and throughout the Crimean War, for which he obtained the medal, with three clasps; also the Sardinian and Turkish medals. Afterwards he served with the 88th in India, until their return to England. His death was the result of injuries sustained in the hunting-field by his horse falling and rolling over him.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DUNDAS OF CARRONHALL.

Joseph Dundas, Esq., of Carronhall and Fingask, in the county of Stirling, J.P. and D.L., Major in the Stirlingshire Militia, and Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the Stirlingshire Rifle Volunteers, died on the 7th inst., at Monnetier-Reignier, Haute Savoie, France. He was born Nov. 28, 1822, the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Dundas, of Carronhall, by Charlotte Anne, his wife, daughter of Colonel Joseph Moore Boulton, and was grandson of General Thomas Dundas, of Fingask, M.P., to whose memory the House of Commons ordered a monument to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral. The family of Dundas of Fingask is a distinguished branch of the famous old stock of Dundas of Dundas. Colonel Dundas, whose death we record, married, Nov. 28, 1850, Margaret Isabella, daughter and coheir of Charles George Moir, Esq., of Denmore, Aberdeenshire, and leaves several children.

CAPTAIN LANGTON OF DANGANMORE.

Henry Michael Faustinus Langton, Esq., of Danganmore, in the county of Kilkenny, Captain in the Louth Rifles, died of fever, at Albano, near Rome, on the 8th inst., aged forty-three. Representing one of those old Kilkenny families which can be traced in connection with that ancient city back to Plantagenet times, Captain Langton served as High Sheriff of the county of Kilkenny in 1871. His direct ancestor, Nicholas Langton, Esq., M.P., was mainly instrumental in obtaining from King James I. the "Great Charter" of Kilkenny. Captain Langton died unmarried. His only surviving brother is Francis Albert Romuald Langton, Esq., of London.

MR. BRACEBRIDGE.

Mr. Charles Holte Bracebridge, of the Hall, Atherstone, died last Saturday, at the age of seventy-three years. Mr. Bracebridge traced his descent, on the father's side, to Alfred the Great. In early life Mr. Bracebridge took an active part in public affairs, and at the time of the Crimean War accompanied Miss Nightingale in the hospitals in the East.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Macarthur, K.C.B., Colonel of the 100th Regiment, late of 27, Princes-gardens, Kensington, who died Jan. 4 last, in his eighty-third year, was administered to in the London Court, on the 12th ult., under £35,000 personalty in England, by Sarah Macarthur, the lawfully-appointed attorney on behalf of the executors Sir William Macarthur (the testator's brother), of Camden Park, N.S.W., and James Kinghorne Chisholm, Esq., of Gledswood, N.S.W.—the other executors, Edward Deas Thomson, Esq., and Sir Walter Rockcliff Farquhar, Bart., having renounced. The will bears date Nov. 9, 1866. The gallant General was possessed of estates in Great Britain and Australia, the annual rents, subject to an annuity to his nephew Edward Bowman, he leaves to his children; but, on failure of their acquiring a vested interest, then to his said brother Sir William and family. There are legacies to his sister, nephew, and nieces. The plate, jewellery, pictures, and furniture he leaves to his wife absolutely, and appoints her residuary legatee for her life, and the principal to his children.

The will of the Hon. Lady Blanche Mary Harriet Balfour, the daughter of the second Marquis of Salisbury, and relict of James Maitland Balfour, Esq., was proved in London, on the 5th inst., under £20,000, by Eleanor Mildred Balfour, her eldest unmarried daughter, the sole executrix. The will is dated Dec. 30, 1871, and the testatrix died at her residence, 18, Eaton-square, May 16 last. She has bequeathed the whole of her property in England, Scotland, and elsewhere, equally between her unmarried daughters.

The will of Sir Edward Sherlock Gooch, Bart., J.P. and D.L., late of Benacre Hall, Suffolk, who died May 27 last, aged twenty-nine, was proved in London on the 9th inst., under £30,000 personalty, by his relict, Dame Ellen Emily Gooch, the sole executrix. The will is dated March 6, 1871, and a codicil, April 3, following. He bequeaths the whole of his property to his wife absolutely.

The will of George Peter Montgomery-Campbell, Esq., late of Fredericton, in the province of New Brunswick, was administered to in London, on the 8th ult., under £4000 personalty in England, having been first proved in New Brunswick by Sophia Storie Montgomery-Campbell, the relict. The will bears date Jan. 19, 1861, by which he leaves to his wife a life interest in the whole of his property, and afterwards to his children absolutely.

The will of Mr. George Hudson was proved in London, by one of his sons, under £200.

Lord William Lennox gave his lecture on Wellington, at Brunswick-square, Brighton, on Monday afternoon, before a fashionable audience. Mr. William Lovell occupied the chair.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

HARVARD.—Both you and your examiner appear to have overlooked an infantile mate in No. 1480 by 1. Q to Kt 2nd (ch). A thing to be regretted, as this solution could have been easily prevented.

J. JENKINS, DANTE, V. GORGAS, W. NEWLAND, H. MUELLER, E. SIMONOT, J. SOWDEN, W. T. PIERCE, F. R. W. G. E. C. L. M. D.—Received, with thanks.

W. T. PIERCE.—It is probably in one of the examiners' hands. Inquiry shall be made.

G. DE TSCHARNER, W. R. VINCENT.—Quite right.

FAMA, Oxford.—But what is then to hinder White taking the other Kt with his Rook, and giving checkmate?

A. WOOD.—The key move in the problem which puzzles you we take to be, 1. Kt to Q B 2nd.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1480 has been received from A. S.—W. B.—J. Sowden—T. W. of Canterbury—Gunner—W. Airey—Keith and Kate—M. P.—H. and E. Fran, of Lyons—E. Simonot—St. Clair—G. W.—K. G., of Liverpool—Derevon—Howard—B. D. T.—Tadpole—W. M. A. of Sheffield—A. Wood—Ponto—Leon—G. M. G.—Fergus—Merry Andrew—V. P.—Civis—Drummond—H. B.—Sigismund—T. M. S.—Dursley—Fag—Omega—Paddy—L. S. D.—Pantagruel—J. J.—Sligo—Dursley—Fidelio—Ben Block—Old Friend—Pinchbeck—Septimus—W. K. K.—R. D.—Servia—Margery—Oliver—A. and Z.—Box and Cox—D. D.—Vernon—Derby—E. W. H.—J. N.—F. C. S.—M. C.—Bossy—Gerard—J. P. W.—Sigma—S. P. Q. B.—Lochrine—Dora—Pendennis.

*** The greater part of our answers to Chess Correspondents is unavoidably postponed.

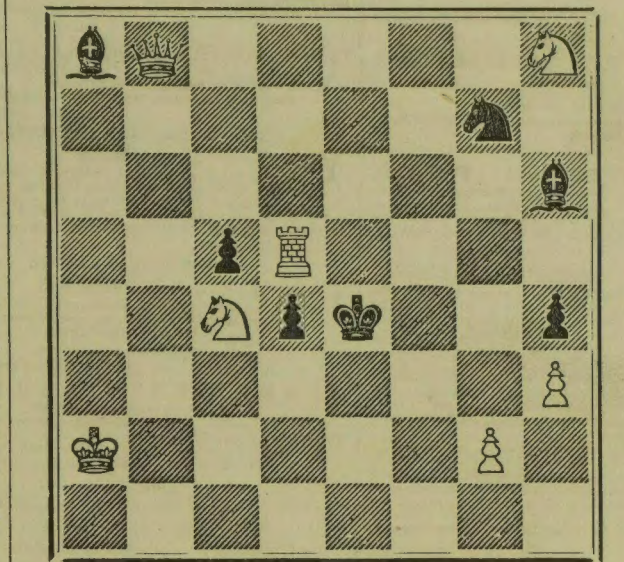
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1481.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B sq	P to Q 4th*	3. Q or Kt gives mate.	
2. Q to K B 7th	Any move.		

*1. R to K Kt 4th, or P to K R 6th. 2. Kt to K B 7th (ch). 3. Kt gives mate. K moves.

PROBLEM No. 1482.

By Herr F. von DISCART.



WHITE.
White to play, and give mate in three moves.

THE KNIGHT'S TOUR.

No. XI.

shor	ntsser	gerai	kupo	henlet	spla	temp	th
shoma	no	the	vetodi	sewoof	in	a	ythe
ousti	tlive	w	pantoh	atre	raiset	dom	rai
urgod	imhi	aute	dthi	tsel	sethec	irgre	torsp
ledma	tingra	ldbu	hot	thinas	tho	gelo	g
dbo	inged	ngcal	yandbe	venin	th	sedwi	see
hatset	nwh	seclo	tsog	gelo	fos'co	old	udsand
the	ayan	udst	oseli	udwi	tin	venin	mpri

The lines formed by the above *disiecta membra* were written by Walter Scott at the age of twelve years, and are believed to be ineffectual.

A solution of the problem is requested.

CHESS IN PRAGUE.

A capital Game just played in the Prague Chess Tourney.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
(Mr. Dobrusky).	(Mr. F. Fischer).	(Mr. Dobrusky).	(Mr. F. Fischer).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. R takes Kt	Q to Q 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	If—	
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	21. Q takes Q	Q takes R
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	22. P to K 8th,	R takes Q
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	"Queen" (ch), &c.	
6. Castles	P to Q 3rd	22. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	23. R to Q B sq	Q to Q 2nd
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	24. B to Q R 3rd	Kt takes P
9. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q R 4th	25. Q to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th
10. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to K 2nd		
11. B to Q 3rd	Castles		
12. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3rd		
13. Kt to K 2nd	P to K B 3rd		
14. K Kt to Q 4th	P to Q B 4th		
15. Kt to K 6th	B takes Kt		
16. P takes B	P to Q B 5th		
17. B takes Q B			

The initial move of a very clever and unlooked-for combination.

17. Kt takes B
18. Q to Q 5th
19. Q R to Q B sq
20. P to K 7th (dis. R to K B 2nd ch)

29. B takes Kt
30. Kt takes Q P
31. Kt takes R (ch)
32. Q to Q 5th (ch)
33. Q to Q 8th (ch)
34. Q takes Q Kt P (ch)

and Black resigns.

CHESS CHALLENGE CUP.—The contest for the silver cup which was presented for competition by the British Chess Association a few years ago was brought to a close on Tuesday last. The terms upon which it was offered were, that the competitors should be British born, and that the cup should be won twice in succession by the same player before becoming his property. In 1866 it was won by Mr. de Vere. In 1868 Mr. Blackburn and Mr. de Vere won an equal number of games; but in playing off the tie Mr. Blackburn was victor, so the cup remained in abeyance. In 1870 Mr. Wisker was conqueror in the challenge cup tourney. This year he and Mr. de Vere made a tie, and on Tuesday they played the deciding game, which was won by Mr. Wisker, who, having now been victor twice successively, has carried off the trophy.

CHESS TOURNEY AT MARSEILLES.—The Artists' Club of Marseilles have lately finished a chess tournament which is likely to give a remarkable impetus to the cultivation of the game in that part of France. Above sixty combatants entered the lists, and they were divided into five classes, the superior players giving odds according to their strength. After nearly twenty days' battling, and when not less than 240 games had been played, the victors were:—Mr. Maczusi, first prize; Mr. Gés, second ditto; and Mr. Escarras, third ditto.

WELL-MERITED REWARDS.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was held in the Council Chamber, Guildhall, on Tuesday afternoon. The Lord Mayor presided. A number of ladies and gentlemen occupied seats in the body of the hall, and the widow of Fireman Ford attended to receive the society's silver medallion, which had been voted to her in testimony of her husband's heroic conduct at the fire in Gray's-inn-road in October last, when he rescued five lives from imminent danger and lost his own.

The annual report having been adopted, on the motion of Mr. Alderman Owden, seconded by Colonel Fraser,

The Lord Mayor proceeded to distribute the awards granted by the society. The recipients were:—Henry Smith, fireman, a testimonial on vellum and 10s.; Charles B. Beeton, fireman, testimonial and 10s.; John Martin, police-constable at Davenport, testimonial and 20s.; Nathaniel Pooley, fireman, testimonial and 10s.; John Brown, police-sergeant, N division, testimonial and 10s.; William Humphrey, fireman, testimonial and 10s.; Owen Murphy, a testimonial and 20s.; William Fish and A. W. Cooper, of Staines, each a testimonial and 20s.; Benjamin Whitmore, 238 G, testimonial of 10s.; John Connor, cabman, testimonial and 20s.; Sergeant H. Malt, 12 D, testimonial and 10s.; Sergeant Crook and Constables Jacques, Eaton, Passmore, Glover, Quin, Silvester, and Kersey a testimonial and 10s. each; William Padbury, fireman, testimonial and 20s.; B. Collins, fireman, testimonial and 20s.; F. Blake, fireman, testimonial and 10s.; C. E. Ward, police-constable 416 T, testimonial and 20s.; Mrs. Ford, silver medallion; W. H. Libbis and A. Cole, a first-class testimonial each, and Charles Attwood a testimonial and 20s. (for services at Gray's-inn-road fire); T. Tancock, 198 P, G. Barber, 287 P, the society's silver medal each, for saving a number of lives at a fire at Albany-road, Camberwell, at great personal risk; Alfred Brown, 268 Y, testimonial and 20s.; A. Brown, fireman, testimonial and 20s.; G. Palmer, fireman, and W. Lythe, 325 K, testimonial and 10s. each; J. T. Kelly, fireman, testimonial and 20s.; John Eggleton, testimonial and 30s.; D. McCarthy, foreman, testimonial and 20s.; J. Carey, fireman, testimonial and 20s.; Sergeant Shenele, 5 B, testimonial and 40s.; J. Wiggins, 289 T, and F. Smart, sub-engineer, fire brigade, testimonial and 10s. each; H. Williams, sub-engineer, James Cooper, fireman, and W. Green, 24 N R, testimonial and 20s. each; W. Chatterton, fireman, testimonial and 30s.; Inspector Jacob, City police, testimonial and 20s.; Sergeant E. Mitchell and Constable Wright, also of the City police, testimonial and 10s. each; W. Corfield, 458 B, and Sergeant Davey, 32 P, testimonial and 20s. each; E. Blowers, testimonial and 30s.; Dr. H. Fisher, first-class testimonial; and Mr. T. H. Parkes, of Dover, also a first-class testimonial.

Sir John Bennett, in moving a vote of thanks to the treasurer, committee, and other officers, mentioned that the lives of 120 persons had been saved through the gallant exertions of those who appeared before them to receive awards. He was almost ashamed of the small sums that had been given with the testimonials, and he thought the matter should be taken in hand by the Board of Works, so that the recognition of services of so valuable a character as saving human lives should not depend upon casual contributions from the public.

The Rev. Dr. Nolan seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The trials of steam thrashing-machines have been completed and the awards made. The three firms who distinguished themselves most in this competition were Messrs. Clayton, Messrs. Marshall, and Messrs. Ransomes, and the amount of prize money awarded to these firms has been equally divided among the three.

The show of animals which opened on Monday, in Cathays Park, Cardiff, is pronounced to be a very excellent one.

The shorthorns are in great force, numbering 148 entries; but, unfortunately, many of the cattle stalls are empty, and it is believed that dread of the foot-and-mouth contagion has detained some exceedingly fine animals at home. The chief prize was awarded to Mr. John Oathwaite's Royal Windsor. Of the fourteen two-year-old bulls the best was Mr. John Lamb's Ignoramus. There are only eight yearling bulls, the first prize being awarded to Mr. Linton's Leeman. In a magnificent class of bull-calves Lady Emily Pigot's Rapid is first. In the Herefords, Messrs. Thomas Fenn and John Harding took the aged-bull prize with Bachelor. The yearling-bull prize was taken by William Taylor's Cheltenham Boy. Of the cows Mr. W. B. Perren's Irvington Rose took the highest honours. Devons scarcely ranked so high at this show as in more favourable localities. Mr. Davy, of Flitton Barton, was pre-eminent in the all-aged class with his Duke of Flitton 5th. A silver-grey bull, belonging to Lord Chesham and bred by Lord Dacre, took the premium in his class.

Of horses there were no fewer than 314 entries. Hunters appear in great force. Draught horses are not very numerous, but included a good show of mares and fillies. Out of a class of twelve agricultural horses the Fyde Cart-Horse Breeding Improvement Company, of Singleton, Lancashire, take a premium, with Honest Tom, aged—a horse that has taken six prizes at the Royal shows. F. T. Byar's, of Humberstone, Monarch, carried off the prize for horses under three years. The £50 prize for the best thoroughbred horse suitable for getting hunters, was awarded to Laughing Stock, by Stockwell—Gaiety, bred by Sir Charles Monk at Belsea Castle, now the property of Mr. James Moffat, of Kirklington, Carlisle. In a large class of mares suitable for becoming hunters, and with foals at their feet, the prizes remained in Wales.

The prize-list for sheep included the name of the Rev. Geo. Inge, Tamworth, with Leicesters, three prizes.

With pigs the chief prize-taker was Mr. R. E. Duckering. The annual meeting was held in the council tent on Tuesday—Sir Watkin Wynn in the chair. The gold cup, for the best-managed farm, was awarded to Mr. Powell, of Eglwswenyd. The usual votes of thanks were passed, and Lord Cathcart was elected president for the ensuing year. The meeting next year will be held at Hull.

Sanction has been given for the placing of a light on Dunree Head, and a pier light at Buncrana, for the better marking of Lough Swilly.

The Free Church Presbytery of Dundee held a special meeting on Monday, to resume consideration of the charge against the Rev. Mr. Knight, for having preached in the chapel of the Rev. James Martineau, London. Mr. Knight made a statement adhering to his former position. After a long discussion, the Presbytery, with one dissident, resolved to censure and admonish Mr. Knight, requiring him to repudiate the Unitarian body as forming any part of the Church of Christ. A committee was appointed to deal with the recalcitrant brother. The dissident member, while not approving of Mr. Knight's action, thought the matter should now be allowed to drop. A deputation present from Mr. Knight's congregation declared that they identified themselves with their minister.

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